



JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1958

THE INTERNATIONAL

Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

"To the 85th Congress:

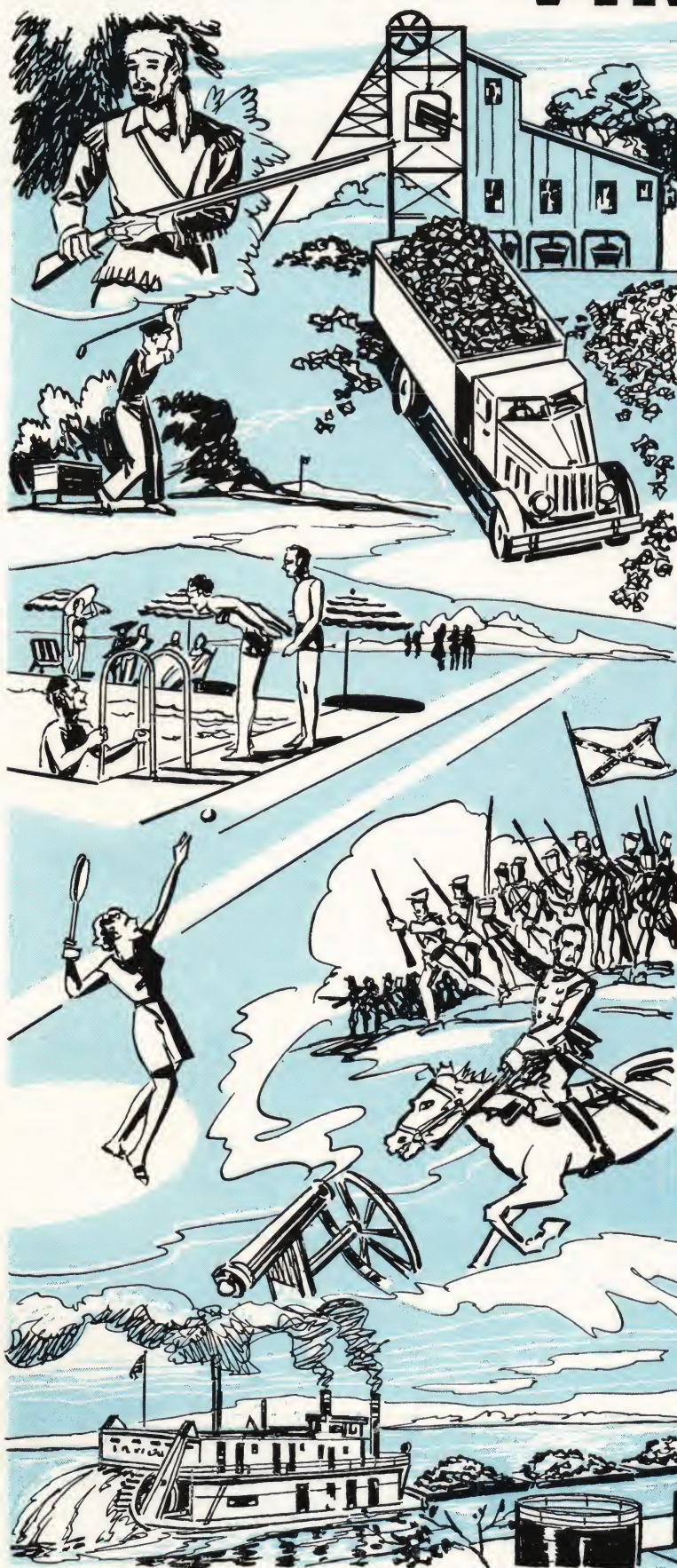
We are not concerned with what Service or which political party gets the credit . . . survival demands the best NOW."

Dave Beck

Teamsters

Salute

WEST VIRGINIA



WEST VIRGINIA has been, from its beginning, an area of conflict. British and French battled over its trading rights. Indians swooped down on the first settlers, led by Morgan Morgan who built in Berkeley County in 1731. The first Revolutionary battle raged at Point Pleasant; the last at Fort Henry, now Wheeling. In this Daniel Boone country the James boys, led by Jesse, did the fastest withdrawing banks have ever seen and John Brown stormed the Harpers Ferry armory. The first land battle of the Civil War blazed at Philippi and when peace came elsewhere, countless mountain feuds, including that of the Hatfields and McCoys, kept death lurking in the now-extinct hardwood forests.

"The Mountain State" was born when it seceded to avoid seceding! When Virginia voted to secede from the Union, these 40 western counties seceded from Virginia and were admitted as the 35th state with Charleston as its capital in 1862. The "War Born State" is 40th in size rank with 24,181 square miles and 29th in population with 2,005,552 citizens in 1950.

West Virginia is one of the top gas producers, has oil fields and great rock salt fields, which are the basis of a huge and growing chemical industry. Glass and pottery are important manufactures. As industry grows, agriculture declines, but cereal grains, apples, potatoes and tobacco are still significant crops.

Vistas of the Appalachian Mountains are breath-taking and top recreation is available in 21 state parks and 10 state forests. White Sulphur Springs is a world-famous resort.



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DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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DAVE BECK, Editor

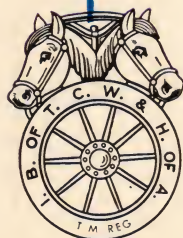
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POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America; and entered as second class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 2, 1917. Authorized July 9, 1918. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)



DAVE BECK

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an affiliate of the federated labor movement for more than 50 years, is not now a member of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. This action, taken last month at Atlantic City, is fully reported elsewhere in this issue. The facets of this action are many and I urge our members to read and note fully the report on the convention action of the AFL-CIO at Atlantic City in the expulsion of the Teamsters.

Banishing the Teamsters from the house of labor came despite all reasonable efforts made by the International Union to remain within the Federation. We had pursued all remedies and procedures. But to the very last hour our representatives, speaking officially for the union, requested this matter be held in abeyance for a period of a year—or some reasonable period of time—the problems and differences existing between the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO could be worked out to the satisfaction of everyone.

We have passed that point, however. The question arises: how do the Teamsters conduct themselves as a trade union although formally outside the Federation? This is a question of vital importance, not only to the Teamsters, but to the many unions whose economic interests and lines of action touch our own.

Before the Atlantic City convention the Teamsters in an official policy statement set forth their intention to continue to work in the interests of the membership and of labor generally, regardless of the convention action. That premise and policy are unchanged. We intend to work with union people everywhere, with all elements of the labor movement—as long as the various elements work with us in fair and friendly cooperative effort. *This will apply to those in and out of the AFL-CIO.*

Our plans and policies do not for one minute permit any slackening of our organization activity. We will not diminish for one minute our efforts “across the board” on the organizing front—meaning a ceaseless effort to work on behalf of the membership for better wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions, and increased fringe benefits. This is the paramount issue with our members. We will redouble our energy in behalf of a wide-front organiza-

tion effort and this will, of necessity, mean working with other unions in close cooperation. And in this program no overt act will be done by the Teamsters which would in any way impair working arrangements. If any steps are taken to impair or impede organization in a general overall drive will be taken by others, not by the Teamsters.

It is imperative that we note the importance of organization. For Teamsters this has a two-fold importance: first, we are determined to demonstrate the soundness of our trade union tradition, practice and usefulness; secondly, we are heading into an era of unemployment and in such a period organized labor must dig in and work exceptionally hard at its task on the organization front. (See facing page for progress data.)

We do not intend to let unemployment have a deep impact on us without strong organization and bargaining efforts. All of labor has a job to do in this period of mounting joblessness. Unions can prove their strength and value in a time of employment crisis. They can prove that they are not fair weather organizations; they find that the demands of employers stiffen and that collective bargaining becomes increasingly difficult. In times such as these union leadership has special responsibilities of representation. We expect to live up to our responsibilities, not only insofar as they affect the Teamsters, but also insofar as they have an impact on the trade union movement generally. Preliminary work has been completed in opening up organizing centers in the principal industrial centers of this country and Canada.

Labor has a struggle ahead. We are going to do our part in an energetic program of organization and in a program of cooperation. If we are extended treatment from other unions in accord with our own conduct I am sure that 1958 will be one of our most successful.

Fraternally,

General President.

State of the Union

Teamsters Make Organization Gains Despite Alarming Rise of Unemployment in the U. S.

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters is determined to extend every possible effort in the organization field to retain the gains already made and to push forward in every jurisdiction of our organization front.

The figures for the Teamsters tell a dramatic and emphatic story which should be a great source of satisfaction to every member of our union:

Year ending December 31, 1957	1,408,173
Year ending December 31, 1956	1,368,083
Net gain	40,090

This is a larger gain (1957 over 1956) than we made a year previous—1956 over 1955. In short, we are doing *better* than we were a year ago, despite all of the troubles we have endured at the hands of congressional committees, the courts and certain segments of the labor movement!

We will continue exerting our organization strength in order to forestall the impact of unemployment. Unfortunately, for the country, unemployment is growing at an alarming rate. The latest official Government figures are for November and show 3,200,000 unemployed. Since those figures were compiled many layoffs and shutdowns have added to that number. Mounting joblessness in American industry indicates that close to 4,000,000 are out of a job today.

In the week ending December 28 more than 550,000 workers filed initial claims for unemployment insurance. The unemployment figure would be greater but for the fact that a substantial number of persons were on holiday jobs in stores, the Post Office, express companies and in other concerns.

Unless the Government takes prompt, positive and effective action unemployment will climb to a dangerous level over the 5,000,000 mark by February or March. Some competent observers fear that unemployment may even approach the 6-million mark. NOW is the time for action!

Militant Program and Organizing Drives Mapped

IBT Stand at Atlantic City Explained

FUNCTIONING as an unaffiliated union for the first time in more than a half century, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has focused its sights on a course dedicated to renewed vigor and effort to expand its membership and bring better wages, working conditions and a generally higher standard of living to its people.

Its policy will continue to be one of militancy and constructiveness, aimed at organizing the unorganized and working in concert and harmony with all other unions.

Shortly after the Atlantic City convention, Einar O. Mohn, administrative vice president, in a succinct comment shaped the future course of the Teamsters as well as anyone might.

"We're going to continue doing business normally," said Mohn. "We have no chips on our shoulders, but we are not going to play dead just because somebody doesn't like us." That statement is definitely the policy of the International, General President Dave Beck said.

Action on Many Fronts

The AFL-CIO may be creating a lot of bombast and noise with words, but many organizations are eager and anxious to continue their close ties and cooperation with the Teamsters.

The Four-Way Pact, involving the Teamsters, Carpenters, Hod Carriers and Operating Engineers, remains as firm as ever. Only this month, representatives of the Teamsters and the Upholsterers Union met and discussed their organizing program for the new year.

Meetings with the Machinists and Butchers are in the offing. In addition the IBT, itself, is giving careful attention and study to its own organizational activities, with an aim to intensifying its efforts in fields and areas which offer the greatest potential.

The initial move in this respect was the appointment of a six-man committee which has made a survey in conjunction and cooperation with Joint Council 16 and its 58 local affiliates to determine what the Greater New York area offers in the way of a membership potential. An International office will

be opened in New York City immediately and will function on organizing in conjunction with J.C. 16 and the Eastern Conference. Preliminary plans are in progress in other areas for similar action by local, joint council and conference and by International organizations for similar organizing procedure.

Despite the continuing sharp rise in unemployment, the upswing in Teamster membership continued during the fourth quarter of 1957. (See page 3 for detailed data.)

Another encouraging note came from the successful negotiation of two contracts (see p. 21) which provide for sizable wage increases and larger pension, health and welfare contributions by employers of Teamsters in the Central Conference of 13 Midwestern states. The contracts were ratified January 9 by local union representatives in Chicago and were immediately referred to the local unions for approval.

Convention Action

As most of you already are aware, the convention action, which ended an affiliation that dated back to 1903, was not unexpected because the Teamsters had made it abundantly clear, well in advance and even during the conven-

tion, that they would never surrender their autonomy and the right to run their own affairs.

All the Teamsters asked of both the AFL-CIO Appeals Committee, before whom a delegation of International officers appeared at Atlantic City, and of the convention itself, was that they be granted a year in which to survey the situation and make any adjustments found necessary. This was denied.

Even though they recognized the inevitable, Teamster officials carried their case to the floor. Vice President Mohn and General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English addressed the convention representing the General Executive Board. They won strong support from a half dozen leaders in other unions who openly charged certain AFL-CIO leaders with dictatorship, hypocrisy and a desire to appease the Senate Select (McClellan) Committee in its campaign against the Teamsters.

December 6 was a sad day for organized labor. Many were the old-line trade unionists who reluctantly cast a vote against the dictates of their own hearts and better judgment. They were compelled by forces over which they had no control to vote in line with the recommendations of the AFL-CIO's controlling powers.



DISMEMBERMENT NO SOLUTION—That is what Administrative Vice President Mohn, at mike, told delegates before vote on expulsion as AFL-CIO President Meany, second from right, and members of the Executive Council listen attentively.

How the Vote Went

While the voting tally was 10,458,598 to 2,266,497 (see p. 6), with each union voting its entire membership, it ought to be kept in mind that the Teamsters and four other suspended unions, with an aggregate membership of some 4,000,000, were not permitted to ballot. So, had all been permitted to vote, the result would have been different because one-third of the votes would have blocked support of the resolution.

As it was, 21 International unions voted solidly in support of the Teamsters. Four others split their votes. In addition, eight others showed their dislike for what was pre-ordained by either refraining from voting or remaining completely away from the session.

Perhaps more significant of the degree of support for the Teamsters and the reluctance of trade unionists generally was an action taken two days before. It was a resolution which was adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

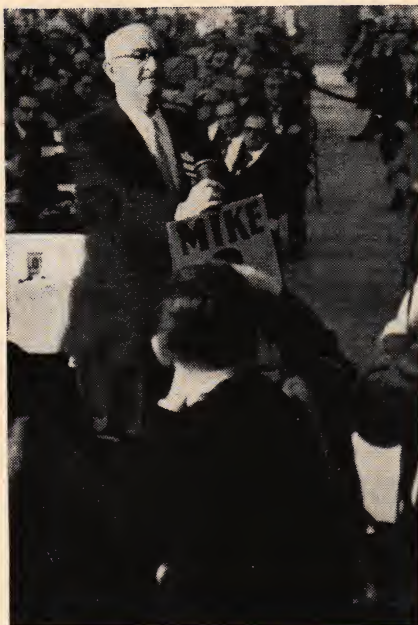
This resolution called upon the AFL-CIO to rescind its action concerning the Teamsters Union.

Equally as surprising as this unanimous vote was the fact that even though two delegates spoke in favor of the resolution not a single person in the packed convention room uttered a word in opposition. Such was the strong undercurrent in support of the Teamsters in the Building Trades Convention.

But, in certain other quarters there was no such deepseated feeling for the Teamsters. At about the time the Building and Construction Trades Department was rallying in support, a delegation of Teamster International Vice Presidents, headed by Mohn, who acted as spokesman in the absence of General President Beck, presented their case before an Appeals Committee of the AFL-CIO.

Mohn Argues to No Avail

In a perfunctory session, this nine-man committee under the chairmanship of Alex Rose, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, listened to informal arguments. Mohn contended the action was highly discriminatory, arbitrary and based largely on unsubstantiated charges contained in reports of the Senate Select Committee and in the public press. The AFL-CIO,



SOUNDS WARNING—General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English tells delegates their union may be next on the chopping block.

Mohn argued, never substantiated these charges by means of an independent investigation.

He also contended that because of pending or possible court action, certain individuals in the Teamsters could not answer accusations made against them without jeopardizing their basic constitutional rights.

The answer to the Teamsters was outright rejection of their appeal.

During the convention balloting by voice vote—where everyone could see and hear—the Teamsters had a substantial following.

After John J. Murphy, secretary of the Committee on Appeals (also secretary of the Bricklayers' Union), read the recommendation, Mohn, designated by President Beck, again argued the Teamsters' case. He traced the

APPEAL THAT FAILED — Teamsters officials, seated along right of table, appear before AFL-CIO Appeals Committee whose chairman, Alex Rose, president of the United Hatters, confers at extreme end of table with Arthur Goldberg, counsel for the AFL-CIO.



Teamsters' long affiliation with the Federation, the manner in which they have worked, and still are working, in close harmony with other International unions, and their trade union right to continue this mutually beneficial relationship in accordance with their *voluntary* autonomous procedure.

The very structural make-up of the IBT, Mohn explained, makes it utterly impossible for it to be dominated, controlled or substantially influenced in the conduct of its affairs by corrupt influences—as the AFL-CIO has contended. Mohn declared, that “legislative attacks will do as much damage to the rest of the labor movement as they will do to the Teamsters.” This requires only time to prove.

Turning his attention to Senator McClellan's activities, Mohn observed that there is not “much hope for labor to survive and grow strong under this form of alleged cleaning up. His past political record, and his recent public statements on television concerning ‘right-to-work’ laws compel me to believe that the field he seeks to clean up will emerge torn asunder, bloody and weak. . . .

“At this time when labor is beset from all sides . . . there should be a more constructive way to solve our internal problems, however grievous. The 15 million members represented here by experienced, dedicated trade unionists are entitled to a better answer to their daily problems than the dismemberment of this Federation.”

Mohn's remarks not only produced cheers and generous applause from the delegates but they did something else.

Even though Chairman Rose defended his Appeals Committee's recommendations, a half dozen old-line trade unionists clamored for the floor. Among them were: Sal B. Hoffmann, president of the Uphol-

sterers; Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the United Garment Workers; Edward F. Carlough, secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers; Woodruff Randolph, president of the Typographical Union; Patrick Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Butchers; George Q. Lynch, president of the Pattern Makers, and General Secretary-Treasurer English.

Each in his own way and for various reasons argued for the Teamsters. Secretary-Treasurer English minced no words when he said that if it wasn't for the per capita tax paid by the Teamsters and Carpenters "for the past 50 years the AFL never would exist."

English Issues Stern Warning

Continuing, English declared:

"Deep down in your hearts you know there is not a union connected here that is better than the Teamsters. For 50 years every time you came to us we helped you.

"When you went on strike and when you couldn't get help from anybody else, whenever you knocked at the Teamsters' door, they gave you that help. There aren't five affiliated organizations here that we haven't helped at one time or another."

English's speech was taunting and defiant and it made every listener aware of the import of what was about to happen and its meaning to the labor movement. English further declared:

"We are on the chopping block now, but who is going to follow us? And when they do, let them be judged by what they do here today. . . . We will be able to take it but I wonder if they will be able to?

". . . Surely, after giving you 50 years, giving you a helping hand anytime you asked for it and money whenever it was needed, you can give us one year. . . .

"The Teamsters' Union will get along come what may and we will never forget our friends as Teamsters have never forgotten their friends. . . . We are asking for nothing but a square deal."

Strong Support for Teamsters

President McCurdy, of the United Garment Workers, took the position that the Appeals Committee had not offered the convention "one justifiable reason not to give the Teamsters more time." He also put his finger on the undercurrent of feeling that ran through the convention hall.

Results of the Roll-Call

Twenty-one unions, with a combined membership of 2,266,497, voted against expulsion of the Teamsters from the AFL-CIO.

Unions with a total membership of 10,458,598 voted to expel. (Teamster delegates, along with those of four other suspended unions—with an aggregate membership of some 4,000,000—were not allowed to vote under a ruling of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.)

Eight unions with a membership of 428,000 refrained from voting.

21 UNIONS VOTING WITH TEAMSTERS

Boot & Shoe Workers	Lathers
Brick & Clay Workers	Meat Cutters Union
Carpenters Union	Mechanics Educational Society
Elevator Constructors Union	Sheet Metal Workers Union
Flight Engineers Union	Office Employees Union
Glove Workers	Pattern Makers Union
United Garment Workers	Metal Polishers Union
Hod Carriers Union	Stonecutters Union
Hotel & Restaurant Workers	Stove Mounters Union
International Typographical Union	Switchmen's Union
	Upholsterers Union

8 UNIONS NOT VOTING

Bill Posters	Granite Cutters
Coopers Union	Radio & Television Directors
Post Office Employees	Wire Weavers Union
Plate Printers Union	Yardmasters

The following split their votes: Doll and Toy Workers, 1 delegate for expulsion, two against, 1 not voting. Hosiery Workers, 2 for expulsion, 1 against. Allied Industrial Workers, 5 for expulsion, 1 against. Jewelry Workers, 3 for expulsion, 1 against.

Of the six AFL-CIO departments, holding one vote each, the Building & Construction Trades and the Maritime Trades Department each voted against expulsion.

Of the 33 merged state and territorial organizations registered at the convention, seven voted against expulsion, 23 voted for expulsion and three did not vote.

Delegates who spoke from the floor in defense of the Teamsters were Pres. Sal B. Hoffman of the Upholsterers; Pres. Woodruff Randolph of the Typographical Union; Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy of United Garment Workers; Sec.-Treas. Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers; Pres. George Lynch of the Pattern Makers; and Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman of the Meat Cutters.

The Teamsters were allowed one spokesman, who was Vice-Pres. Einar Mohn. Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, by virtue of being a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council up to that time, was accorded the right to speak in behalf of the Teamsters.

He did this by urging delegates not to shirk their duty simply because you "think that if you get up here and express your opinions you will be subject to being called before the McClellan Committee because you have the guts to express opposition, not to the morality of the Teamsters, but to the precedent that is being set by this convention, which will take away the

autonomous rights of every International Union."

President Randolph of the ITU was even more blunt. He charged the Executive Council with exceeding its authority and spoke of what he called "a dictatorship of 30 men (the reference was to members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council) over the American labor movement."

"I challenge anybody," said Randolph, "to show where that (AFL-CIO) constitution provides that an Ethical Practices Committee may make up a decision or a code on procedure . . . in order that they can have their particular way in assuming control over International Unions."

Charges Dictatorship Control

Randolph stated that six Ethical Practices codes have been drafted and, speaking of the last one to be drawn, he asserted:

"It is a complete reversal of the basic and fundamental right of International Unions to control their own internal affairs as is indicated in the law which they sought to implement. Instead of implementing it, they reversed it entirely and undertook to set up a dictatorship of 30 men over the American labor movement that you will never get out of, if you adopt it (the committee's recommendation) here today."

Randolph pointed out that he had been a journeyman in the ITU for more than 45 years and for over 30 years had been Secretary-Treasurer or President to show that he is no "Johnny-come-lately" to the labor movement. It was apparent to all that he had studied the merged Federation's constitution and had given considerable thought to the issue at hand.

"Now," he asked, "what could the Executive Council do to implement the constitution rather than do what they did through this (No. 6) code,



ALL FOR TEAMSTERS—This was the scene when the Building and Construction Trades Department voted unanimously in support of a resolution which called upon the AFL-CIO to rescind a recommendation for expulsion of the Teamsters.

through this adoption of council-made laws? They could have done plenty.

"If they were so satisfied that the Teamsters Union was not fit to be with us they could have expelled the Teamsters Union and have done it right away, without supplying headlines day after day, week after week, month after month to the entire labor press of this country to besmirch the labor movement.

Played Into McClellan's Hands

"I want to point out to you that the way this was developed it was right along in the alley of the McClellan Committee. First you bounce from the AFL over to the McClellan Committee, and you keep bouncing back and forth, and just as long as a news

hound can get a quotation from anybody anywhere near the top of a union, or anybody in the Senate, it is always news.

"So here the Council and the Ethical Practices Committee played right down the alley with them, and they kept the labor movement besmirched, not only by the Committee but by their own activity in bringing out all of this stuff about the Teamsters and these other unions, making public property of it and having the food for anti-labor unionism constantly being boiled in the pot of publicity. . . .

"The only purpose of the McClellan Committee is to create an atmosphere through which they can adopt a lot more repressive legislation. I do not consider that Committee honest in its intentions, even."

AFL-CIO Took Wrong Course

Randolph pointed out that the AFL-CIO Council, by attempting to reform from the top down, had gone about the Teamsters' situation in the wrong manner. He argued that any reformation of a lasting nature "will have to be from the bottom and not from a mandate at the top. . . . Unless you go from the bottom, then you have to divide up the 30 men, and they can't possibly take care of it, where each one will be supervising a lot of unions to try to get them to live up to an ethical practices code that you never adopted."

In the 1955 convention of the AFL, its last, President Meany in a reply to ITU President Randolph on the question of individual union conduct of its own business, said:

"I respect the position of the Typographical Union that they run their own business and I am sure that it is a



AWAIT CONVENTION VOTE—Denied accreditation or an official voice in convention procedures, a delegation of Teamster officials listen to addresses in their support before roll-call vote.

George R. Petty, Jr., president of the Flight Engineers, right, voted "No" on the resolution.

The Office Employees International Union delegation is shown below. President H. Coughlin is third from left; two delegates at right.



A strong dissenting voice on the resolution was added by President Joseph P. McCurdy of the United Garment Workers, shown with his delegation, below, in the convention hall.



The Laborers were numbered among supporters of the Teamsters. General Counsel Vincent F. Morreale and General Secretary-Treasurer Peter Fosco are shown at the delegates' table.



fundamental principle of this organization—that every affiliate runs its own business.”

A little further Meany said:

“I feel that this Constitution (AFL-CIO proposed constitution) goes as far as a constitution can go in preserving the integrity and the unity of the affiliates of the organization we are planning to set up.”

These passages appear on page 361 of the 1955 AFL official proceedings.

President Lynch, of the Pattern Makers, told the convention delegates that to try to appease “the Secretary of Labor . . . or John McClellan is just wasting your efforts.” He added:

“It is my humble and honest opinion that since this (AFL-CIO) merger was consummated we have taken, not creeping steps towards fascism, but we are taking gigantic strides toward vesting dictatorial power in the hands of 28 men (the Executive Council).

“All that I say here is, if we are going to clean up the American labor movement, let’s wait until we get them (the wrong-doers) all under consideration. Let me assure you that when you throw out the Teamsters you haven’t thrown them all (wrong-doers) out.

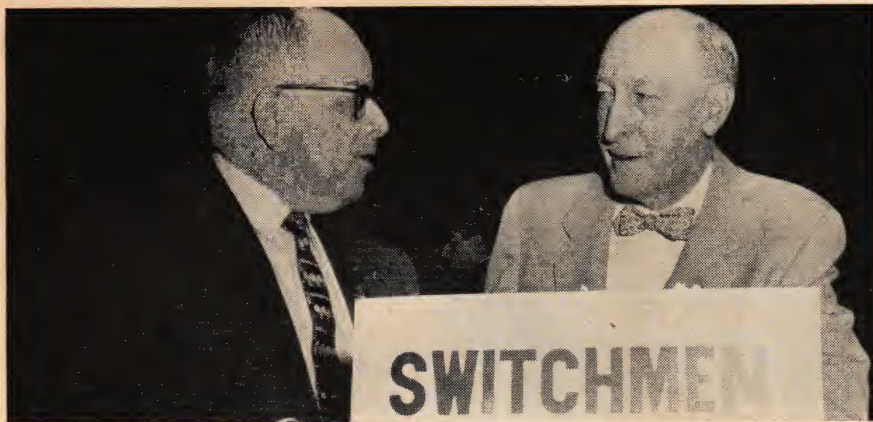
Denounces Haste and Council

President Hoffmann of the Upholsterers’ Union criticized the “indecent haste” in which the delegates were asked to give the “bum’s rush” to the IBT.

He was extremely critical of the procedures followed by the Executive Council.

“We now face the fact,” he told the delegates, “that the Executive Council not only acts as a grand jury to develop and place the charges, but it then designates some of its members to act as prosecutors and judges combined in the Ethical Practices Committee.

“Finally, these same men must then, with their minds already made up, sit here, not with a single vote but with many votes, to cast their ballots in this



Two of the three Switchmen delegates are at left: Vice President C. E. McDaniels, President W. A. Fleete.

Richard J. Gray, below, Building and Construction Trades Department's president, voted an emphatic "no."



Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters, speaks from floor microphone.



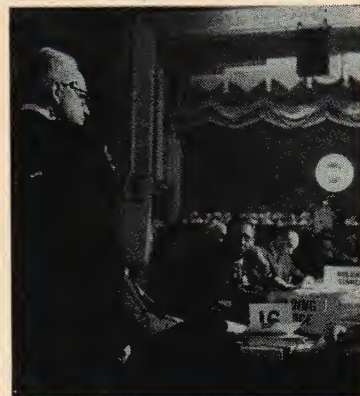
Edward Carlough, secretary-treasurer, Sheet Metal Workers, speaks for retention of Teamsters.



The Hotel & Restaurant Employees voted for IBT. President Ed Miller is at extreme left in photograph.



Woodruff Randolph, president of the Typographers, made a long speech critical of the ouster action.



A strong voice of dissent was that of President Sal B. Hoffman of the Upholsterers' International.



State of the Union

Convention as members of the final jury."

Recalling the Teamsters' request for additional time, as is their autonomous right to handle their own affairs, Hoffmann declared:

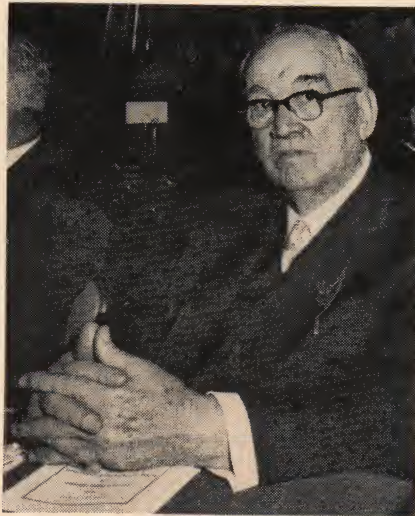
"To deny them this year of grace—to place the mark of 'outlaw' on them without further process—to make a jury's decision of life and death on the basis of currying public favor—and catering to newspaper headlines—is not justice, is not fairness, is not common sense.

"To refuse the Teamsters . . . is to perform an unjust indignity on a great organization. What is humanly and morally wrong can never be politically right, and I say that to expel the Teamsters is, for this convention, historically, morally and politically wrong."

Denied credentials which would have permitted them to take their rightful place on the convention floor, a delegation of about 25 Teamsters sat during the nearly four hours of discussion in an area in the right-front corner of the huge auditorium.

Secretary - Treasurer Edward Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers made a plea for patience, stressing that it takes time to straighten some things out.

"I don't want to be one, and I hope this body is not one, like the quack doctor who, when the boy had blood poison in his finger said to him, 'Let's cut the arm off,'" said Carlough. "That is exactly what we are doing here. I hope you will be a little patient and show a little restraint toward the members of the Teamsters, whom



PIONEER—William J. McSorley, president emeritus of the Lathers' Union, is the sole surviving charter official of the Building and Construction Trades Department. His name as an official appears on the charter issued in 1908.

you say you love. Let's give them a chance."

Delegate Gorman, secretary - treasurer of the Butchers', was equally brief in explaining why, for the first time since 1917, his Union's delegation found "it impossible to vote with the recommendations of the Executive Council."

Teamsters Fine Unionists

"For the past four years," Gorman stated, "we have worked with the Teamsters organization and I can say that of those we have worked with, I have never met finer trade unionists in all my life. As a result of the co-

operation that the Teamsters gave our organization, today we are casting approximately 20,000 votes more than we did at the last Convention. That would have been impossible without the support of the Teamsters Union."

Gorman concluded by saying the Butchers felt the Teamsters' request for more time "should have been extended, and for that reason we cannot consistently vote with the Executive Council."

Meany Offers His Views

When all speakers had concluded, AFL-CIO President Meany, speaking from the dais, said:

"I happen to be one person here who feels that the Teamsters Union needs help; that the rank and file and the officers of that Union need help.

"There has been a good deal of discussion about this procedure. Well, the procedure we are operating on was adopted unanimously in a convention two years ago. So, when you attack the procedure and the constitution, you are attacking that which you, yourselves, adopted two years ago.

"So, all this argument about the procedure being wrong has no effect on this particular matter we have before us, because it is the procedure you adopted.

"Now, as to the question of 27 or 30 men dictating and only coming to a convention every two years, well, I don't know, maybe we can rectify that some way. But I do submit that all of these organizations are run by officers elected at conventions. I have never yet seen a constitution of an international trade union that didn't give power to the Executive Council and to the officers between conventions, including the Teamsters' constitution. . . .



LEADERS CONFERENCE—Administrative Vice President Einar O. Mohn (left) and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, exchange views. Carpenters voted solidly in support of I. B. T.



TOM YATES, general secretary, British Seaman's Union, speaking, and **Sir Vincent Tewson**, at his right, were among the distinguished foreign visitors.

"I want to say to you here and now that I am for the Teamster and for the Teamster members. And I say to you right here and now, I have the door open . . . it will be open after you finish voting. There is no attempt of any sort, and no plan at all for a war with the Teamsters; and we hope that it will never come.

"But we have got to give these members a chance. We have got to free them from this dictatorship."

The entire evidence used by the Appeals Committee was received from transcripts taken from testimony developed from Committee members, many of whom were largely opposed to labor and the chairman of which sponsored the Right to Work law in Arkansas and is sponsoring a national Right to Work bill before Congress.

Without further ado, the roll-call of the delegates began.

It wasn't long before the inevitable had become a reality.

"Black Friday" had been visited upon the American Labor Movement.

A Grateful Widow

Additional evidence of the value of a Teamster book and the innumerable benefits such membership offers is embodied in a letter received by Secretary-Treasurer Gilbert W. Ewer of Local 346.

Writing to thank Ewer for his assistance in settling the insurance claim following the accidental death of her Teamster-husband, Mrs. Elizabeth Berry stated:

"I received the first check for \$2,750 some time ago, and this past week the second check for \$2,500. I was not aware the second check was due me, but accept it very gratefully.

"The insurance carried by the General Drivers Union on a members life means so much in added security to the family left behind when it becomes necessary to file a claim. I am aware that this is not true of all other Unions.

"Therefore, as long as Don's death had to be, I am thankful he was a member of this Union and doing the work he was so satisfied and happy doing."

A Look at 1958

The nation headed into 1958 plagued with the greatest unemployment in eight years but with Secretary of Commerce Weeks saying "the 12-month outlook is far brighter than pessimists think."

But even Weeks said there would be a further "mild dip" before a climb explaining "the shower isn't over yet, but the sun shows signs of breaking through."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell reported the number of jobless in November totaled 3,188,000, up 680,000 from October and the largest since the 1949 recession. The November employed totaled 64,873,000.

Dividends up. While the working man was getting his lay-off notice, the 1957 parade of dividends by big business kept marching on. The Department of Commerce said dividends for the first 11 months of '57 amounted to \$9,364,000,000, up \$224,000,000 or 3½ per cent over 1956.

With unemployment continuing at what Mitchell said was a "faster than usual" rate, there was little for the housewife to cheer in the latest labor department figures. The cost of living was up. Take home pay was down. And so was the purchasing power of the dollars that did come in.

Only bright side of the picture was that 1,000,000 workers, protected by union escalator clauses, got pay boosts.

Living Costs Rise. November saw the cost of living on the upward climb again after a momentary halt in October. Consumer prices rose four-tenths of a per cent over the month, ending up at 121.6 or 3.2 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

Food prices dipped in November but the cost of everything else went up with higher prices for 1958 model automobiles, one of the chief factors in the overall boost.

Housing was up two-tenths of a per cent, public transportation advanced seven-tenths of a per cent, reading and recreation climbed nine-tenths of a per cent, apparel was up two-tenths and the old reliable medical care index which has been advancing relentlessly was up another six-tenths. Since 1950 the overall cost of living has climbed 20 per cent; medical care alone has gone up 35 per cent.

Earnings Down. Average weekly earnings were down from \$82.99 in

September to \$82.32 in November, a loss of 67 cents, largely due to a drop in the workweek. Purchasing power of factory workers as compared with a year ago was down 3.3 per cent.

Between August, when the high point was reached, and the beginning of December total personal income dropped \$1,400,000,000 while wages and salaries dropped \$2,500,000,000, most of it due to the parallel increase in unemployment. The difference between the two figures was made up by increases in unemployment insurance compensation, a slight increase of income in the service industries and in personal interest income and dividends.

Secretary Weeks, in saying times will get better, said favorable economic factors will be stepped-up defense orders, the new interstate highway program, continued population growth and "private spending, reflecting confidence."

Hopeful For Future. He emphasized 1957 "was the most prosperous year in history, with the economy hitting new peaks for the third consecutive year."

Mitchell, in his forecast, said things would get better "by the middle of 1958." But, meanwhile, most economists estimate the number of unemployed may hit 5,000,000 in February. Eisenhower Administration forces in Washington are carefully avoiding use of such words as "recession" or "depression." In the words of Mitchell it is a "cyclical adjustment."

Followed Instructions

Union construction workers in Galesburg, Ill., proved to the entire community's astonishment, that they know how to follow instructions.

When the plans for Galesburg's new school were drawn up someone jotted down on the margin, "Sidewalks in Red." This was meant to indicate that in the drawings the sidewalks would be marked with red pencil, but nobody said that.

The contractor and construction workers went ahead, therefore, and when they were finished the new school was completely surrounded by brilliant red sidewalks.

Springtime Romance Gets Too Ardent

WILL you love me in December as you did in April? The honeymoon between Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers and the so-called McClellan Senate Committee—strange bed-fellows in the first place—is over!

So, too, has the UAW's parent organization, the AFL-CIO, become disenchanted with McClellan and his colleagues. The AFL-CIO concluded its December convention in Atlantic City with a resounding condemnation of the McClellan committee for its "bias, lack of fairness and objectivity."

It was at this same convention that the AFL-CIO used McClellan committee findings to attempt to justify expulsion of the IBT. Why the sudden change of heart?

Who's heart is bleeding now?

On a Sunday morning last April 7, Reuther took the dais at the UAW convention in Atlantic City and, like a preacher who says he is against sin, shouted:

"I say to the McClellan committee, we will give you full support. Go after the crooks in the labor movement. . . ."

"The UAW is not perfect, but I can say without fear of challenge that we are clean and that we are democratic and we are going to work and fight to keep our union clean and democratic."

Query: Does Reuther contend that rioting on picket lines or sit-down strikes are legal procedures? Or do illegal acts become legal because Reuther supports them?

The UAW convention then adopted an "ethical practices" resolution condemning what it said was corruption in a "certain few unions" and promising:

"We pledge our support to the McClellan committee as long as it continues to expose corruption and racketeering in the labor movement by bringing matters to the light of public view."

Even then, that far back, the UAW knew it might be singled out for investigation by McClellan's committee. The late Senator Joe McCarthy said after a trip to Wisconsin where he studied UAW tactics in the lengthy Kohler strike that "the UAW was so bad it would make the Teamsters Union smell like high grade perfume."

Reuther at that time said:

"You know, I wasn't surprised when Joe McCarthy ran interference for Dave Beck. And what is Joe McCarthy up to? I say that Joe McCarthy is stooging for the most reactionary anti-labor, immoral employer in America, one Herbert Kohler up in Wisconsin."

We hold no brief for Kohler or for Joe McCarthy, but we do say that we were fighting Communism within the labor movement when Walter Reuther was associating and working with some of these "Commies," including some who were subsequently kicked out of the CIO, but not on testimony secured from a Senate Committee.

Reuther insisted then, "I would like nothing better" than an investigation of the Kohler strike by McClellan's group. He added, "I would like a couple of days (to testify) before the Senate committee. . . ."

More recently, a McClellan committee staff investigator, John J. McGovern, announced in Detroit the investigation into the Kohler strike and the UAW was underway.

The UAW then appealed to the AFL-CIO convention to pass the resolution blasting McClellanism. It acted

after UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey charged "they (the McClellan committee) are really trying to carry on a witch hunt and a fishing expedition in our Union." He referred to McGovern as "this jerk. . . ."

Reuther filed a strong protest with Senator McClellan declaring "the improper and irresponsible conduct" of McGovern was "fast destroying the confidence of American labor in the fairness and objectivity of your committee."

If Mr. Reuther wants to hold himself as an apostle of fair play, why didn't he cry out when Chief Counsel John Kennedy and Senator McClellan were making critical statements against the Teamsters previous to any hearing or the taking of any testimony? Reuther and James Carey repeatedly made statements against the Teamsters—they had prejudged the Teamsters and were attempting to influence others to do the same. Fair play?

The official AFL-CIO resolution ended up by saying:

"We pledge our full cooperation with all proper investigations of criminal and corrupt influences in labor or management which are pursued with objectivity and fairness."

"We express deep concern that the Senate Select Committee may allow itself to be used for political retaliation, and as a forum for the display of anti-union propaganda."

"We deplore any effort by members of the committee to use its investigations as a basis for legislative proposals designed to weaken all unions, rather than eliminate corruption."

"We alert the Committee against lack of fairness and objectivity in its procedures."

The switch by the UAW is a curious one which might leave that union's rank and file members wondering how their leaders can back McClellan's group in April and turn on them in December, all the while knowing the committee was composed of five senators from "right-to-work" states!

Now that the investigation is coming closer to home, the UAW leadership is beginning to eat their words of praise and support for the McClellan committee which will undoubtedly reveal illegal acts due to mass picketing, sit-down strikes.

This type of leadership may someday in the future haunt the AFL-CIO. The inconsistency of applauding the Committee when it "investigates" the Teamsters and condemning the Committee when it turns to the UAW must be self-evident to UAW members.

There perhaps is a far greater question:

Why were this very Senate Committee's findings which lack "fairness and objectivity" used as the basis for the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee to recommend suspension of the Teamsters?

A few short months certainly haven't altered those findings. If they are biased and unfair today, they were exactly that in September and throughout the months the Ethical Practices Committee made reckless use of them. So the logical—and still unanswered—question is why did not the Ethical Practices Committee conduct an independent investigation before condemning the Teamsters on such unsubstantiated testimony?

As for Reuther and his UAW, we can think of them only as a flighty swain who seems unable to cope with a romance that has become too ardent.



John L. Lewis Says . . .

AFL-CIO Shot Dog To Remove Tick

The merged labor federation is without authority to pass judgment on the morals of American workmen, in the opinion of United Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis who has termed the AFL-CIO expulsion of the Teamsters "merely shooting the dog to remove a tick."

In his characteristic colorful and forthright manner, Lewis took the merged federation to task for infringing upon the rights of the state and church in matters of morals or other wrong-doing. During a discussion with Martin Agronsky on the NBC-TV program "Look Here," the Mine Workers' chieftain expressed some cogent views on the trend in the American labor movement in which, he said, neither AFL-CIO President George Meany nor UAW President and AFL-CIO Vice President Walter Reuther had been successful as leaders.

"... The American Federation of Labor-CIO was not formed to regulate the morals of the American workmen, and I don't think it can," said Lewis. "I think that by expelling great unions with vast membership because of the peccadilloes, immoral or otherwise, of certain individual officers, is merely shooting the dog to remove a tick."

Indictment Unwarranted

"I do not think you can indict a million and a half members of the Teamsters' Union with a charge of immorality merely because you accuse a limited number of individuals of improper or immoral action."

"I think the laws of the land, state and federal, are made to cover that kind of problem and there is not vested in the labor movement the right to set up courts to try individuals and levy sentences upon all those who might have been guilty at one time of association with them, and that is the present course."

"I don't think there is any police power vested in the American Federation of Labor. I merely think it is a federation of unions, of international unions. It does not create those unions, but acts as a representative of those unions."

No Rights Yielded

"We have laws to deal with corruption. Any individual guilty of an unlawful act can be charged by anyone and brought to trial, and the courts of the land are set up for those purposes. I do not think that the American labor movement has a right, and

that the right has been given them or yielded to them by their membership, to exercise the police powers of the state and to crush a union of hundreds of thousands of wage earners merely because of their animosity to certain individuals."

Lewis indulged in characterizations of both Meany and Reuther (see box) who, in his opinion, "are not proving to be successful . . . as leaders of the American labor movement."

New Blood Lacking

"The labor movement," he asserted, "is not bringing new blood into the organization and (is not) organizing the unorganized, which was the shibboleth of the American Federation of Labor for half a century. I think that the labor movement is living on its own fat; its new members are merely gained by extension of planned economy."

"Labor unions are formed to better the economic conditions and raise the standards of living for the members thereof. . . . They are not formed to regulate the morals of their membership. And, in fact, the members of those unions, when they join, are assured there will be nothing in the laws of the labor unions or in the regulations that would interfere with their civil or their religious duties. And, of course, the question of morality runs to religious standards, and the church is devoting itself to advising the population and its members on moral and religious questions."

"I believe the labor movement should not infringe upon the jurisdiction of the church."

No Third Political Party

Agronsky guided the Miners' President into a discussion of labor in politics. After Lewis flatly denied ever having advocated a third party to compete with the Democrats and Republicans, Agronsky asked:

"Do you think that American labor should ever move in that direction?"

To this, Lewis replied:

"I do not know what American labor may do down the road as the decades come and pass by, but at the present time I think it would be entirely fruitless and be abortive and injurious to American labor to undertake now to form a national third party."

Meany and Reuther

John L. Lewis' estimate of two present-day labor leaders:

AFL-CIO President George Meany: "An honest plumber trying to abolish sin in the labor movement, which is not a function of the labor movement."

UAW President Walter Reuther: "An earnest Marxist, chronically inebriated, I should think, by the exuberance of his own verbosity."

The United Mine Workers' President added:

"I think a great deal of them as individuals, but as leaders of the American labor movement, I think that they are not proving to be successful."

Weiss Leads Discussions on Vital Topics

Researchers Meet, Exchange Ideas

RESearch directors from various Teamster joint councils, conferences and local unions participated in an intensive and enlightening workshop session held on Dec. 16 and 17 at the IBT's Washington headquarters.

Eighteen delegates representing practically every section of the country participated in the fruitful discussion of mutual problems which ran the gamut from consideration of the economic and bargaining outlook in 1958 to special organizing techniques and negotiating contracts for "white collar" workers. The two-day workshop was arranged by the International's economist, Abraham Weiss, who also served as chairman of the meeting.

Bert G. Hickman, research associate of Brookings Institute, got the workshop off to an auspicious start by discussing present-day economic factors and taking a look into the future. Since no nation's economy "ever stands still," Hickman looks for many noteworthy changes.

Spending To Rise Sharply

"The sputnik launching makes forecasting much more difficult than under ordinary business conditions," said Hickman who proceeded to predict that the next two years would bring a rise in local and state spending and a very sharp increase in federal spending. The latter would stem largely from the accelerated missile program which is bound to gobble up vast quantities of Uncle Sam's tax dollars.

TOP ECONOMISTS—Abraham Weiss, chief economist for the IBT, sounds keynote for meeting before introducing Bert G. Hickman, left, of Brookings Institute.



Prior to an afternoon panel discussion, Weiss forecast the possibility of a spring pick-up in home building, reflecting the easing of credit restrictions. He said that while sputnik may bring an increase in foreign aid it should stimulate federal aid to education with a view to developing more scientists.

Delegates heard Weiss set the stage for the panel discussion on the bargaining outlook. He pointed out that automatic wage increases due this year, the results of long-term contracts, might constitute the minimum demands for strong unions whose contracts are up in 1958.

"By the same token," he said, "most of these workers under long-term agreements also are working under

an 'escalator clause' and it's possible they could lose a cent or two an hour if the cost of living edges down. So there is a negative and a positive factor to consider for future negotiating."

Bargaining Gets Attention

Developments in area-wide and company-wide bargaining in freight and other industries were the subject of a panel discussion participated in by Weiss, Walter H. Briem, Joint Council 28, Seattle; Henry Spiller, Joint Council 42, Los Angeles; James Skerritt, Michigan Conference; Thomas Byrne, Eastern Conference; and Frank Murtha, Southern Conference.

In discussing area-wide and company-wide bargaining each panel member discoursed at some length



STRICT ATTENTION—(Left to right) David W. Salmon, Central Conference, and Anthony Vavrus, Joint Council 37.



EASTERN CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES—(Left to right) Thomas Byrne, Elizabeth Norwood, Robert Matheny and Roger Dupont.

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on experiences with this type of negotiating. Although no conclusions were drawn, the general impression was that this kind of bargaining was making good progress and probably would grow in scope.

Administrative Vice President Einar O. Mohn greeted the conferees telling them, "no group is as versatile as this one because you people cannot deal with one basic industry. The very nature of our union demands that we deal with and understand many, many industries."

Speaking of the so-called "right-to-work" laws, Mohn said that "their sole function is to weaken the economic and bargaining power of labor so that we cannot get as much out of management as we rightfully deserve."

Educational Programs Discussed

George W. Brooks, research and education director for the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, initiated a lively debate of the various approaches toward educational programs for union members and business agents.

"The basic function of the education program of the union movement is not to remake the world through the medium of the union but to develop stronger loyalties by the membership," he said. "We can best do that by



SPARKS DEBATE—George W. Brooks presented interesting views on value of educational programs.

getting our people to take part . . . participate . . . through committee work and activity, not by sitting around with fancy speeches, guides and books."

His remarks drew varied comments from the Teamster researchers, some agreeing and others disagreeing with the views of the man who has had considerable success with his education program among the Paper Workers.

Catherine Sullivan of Local 618, St. Louis; Ernest Calloway, Local 688,

St. Louis; and Harry Berns of the Indiana Conference of Teamsters were among panelists who explained the education programs their organizations have conducted with varying degrees of success.

Organizing Techniques Analyzed

The problems of organizing and negotiating for "white collar" employees within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters also received attention.

The group discussed special organizing techniques, including specialized approaches, integration of "white collar" workers, and special contract negotiating problems. Catherine Sullivan advanced an interesting point of view concerning female "white collar" workers.

"With women you have to be specific," she stated. "This is a very important business to them and they should have something to say about what goes into a contract."

Harry Polland of Joint Council 7, San Francisco, thought "there are a lot of psychological factors to be considered in organizing the 'white collar' worker. He has no labor history of his own to draw from. He also has been abused and left behind the production worker these past few years, mainly as a result of inflation. So he needs the assurance that he will be backed by the strength of a large organization."

Registered for the sessions in addition to those already mentioned:

Mike Lawrence, Local 364; Edward J. Loehr, Joint Council 65; Robert Matheny, Walter Shea, Roger Dupont, and Elizabeth Norwood, Eastern Conference; Anthony Vavrus, Joint Council 37; and David Salmon, Central Conference. Dave Kaplan, Economics of Distribution Foundation, New York City, participated as a guest.



AN INTERESTED HOOSIER—Harry Berns (left) of the Indiana Conference and Virginia Lewis of the IBT staff.



WESTERNERS ON HAND—(Left to right) Harry Polland, representing Joint Councils 7 and 38; Henry Spiller, Joint Council 42; Catherine Sullivan, Local 618, and Mike Lawrence, Local 364.



GOOD LISTENERS—(Left to right) Frank Murtha, Southern Conference; Ernest Calloway, Joint Council 13, and Edward Loehr, Joint Council 65.

Toys and Food Distributed Widely

Teamsters Made It Jolly Christmas

THIS was the Christmas scene: In Baltimore was a 70-year-old couple, both blind. They were alone, penniless . . . But they were not forgotten.

Teamster Henry Head dropped off a big basket of food to them during the holidays. Both the aged persons were overcome with emotion. Tears streamed from sightless eyes. And no one can blame Henry Head if he cried, too.

Such poignant scenes were enacted thousands and thousands of times across the nation as IBT members spent the Yuletide in the true tradition of Christmas giving. It is impossible to estimate—and, indeed, there would not be space to recount—the number of times Teamsters and their wives played Santa Claus to the poor.

Joy Comes From Giving

There was no thought of thanks. Summing it up, Teamster Jacob Richman explained:

"After all, there's nothing any greater than that warm glow one feels inside after he has helped bring happiness to folks less fortunate than himself."

Richman is a big guy. Workdays he crowds his 230-pound five-foot-nine frame behind the wheel of a Baltimore Brinks truck. Once a year, he crowds it into a Santa Claus suit. That would be, of course, on Christmas eve.

Head and Richman are members of the IBT Truck Drivers & Helpers Local Union 355 in Baltimore. Some-



TEAMSTERS PITCH IN—IBT Joint Council 62 gave all-out aid to the star-studded Baltimore telethon benefit for the Cerebral Palsied. Shown with TV actress Jan Clayton are (left to right) Teamsters Emerson Insley, Elwood Hammett, George Willinger, Norman Phillips, George Shaw and Mickey Pumphrey. Willinger is president of the council and Insley and Hammett were two of the co-chairmen of the committee which furnished volunteer union drivers for all transportation for the show.

how they seem typical of all Teamsters in the nation at Christmas time. And somehow the efforts of Local 355 to spread the real Christmas spirit reflect how nearly every Teamster Local across the land decided it was better to give than to receive on the day of the Nativity.

How It All Began

Head and Richman did not tell of their contributions. These were disclosed by Harold Miller, secretary-treasurer of Local 355. And those who listen to stories told before the McClellan committee should spend as

much time reading of the activities of such Teamsters as Head and Richman.

"Richman really started our story of Christmas giving," Miller recalls. "Once years ago, he found he had to accept help. He promised then he would do as much for others some day.

"A few years ago, assisted by Boy Scouts in his own neighborhood, he started to be a one-man Santa Claus and distributed food and toys to some 20 needy families. But he found, even as big as he is, the job was just too much for him.

"So he turned to the Local for help. The program, all of it supported by voluntary help and contributions, just grew. In 1956 we helped 300 families.

"Christmas 1957 we found 200 needy families. On the week-end before Christmas a committee headed by George Sprague (a Consolidated Wholesale Grocery Driver and a trustee on the Local's Executive Board) distributed heaping baskets of food.

"On Christmas eve, Richman climbed into that Santa Claus suit of his and with other volunteers made the rounds with toys. Not a single



SANTA CLAUS' SLEIGH—The big community services truck of IBT Local 355 was pressed into service to take food baskets and toys to Baltimore's needy families.

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toy had to be bought. Members contributed them or old toys that we reconditioned. The women spent hours and hours making dolls and doll clothes.

"The food distribution created some unusual incidents that just make you glad all over. We ran into two families who said they knew of people even less fortunate than themselves and they wanted us to take their baskets to them.

"Then there was Head's experience. He left the house of that blind couple crying joyfully just as hard as they were. Before he did, he took every bit of change and folding money he had in his pockets and left it on the kitchen table."

Also on Local 355's Christmas Committee were Leon Butler, Ed Tyson, William Heidel, Calvin Heidel, William Davis, Herbert Evans, William Reynolds, Charles Wilson, Norman Phillips, James Wainwright and Joseph Stuchainsky.

Local 355's Community Services Committee also had its new service truck busy. It is operated by union volunteers to run errands for religious, community and charity organizations.

Telethon Huge Success

On another Christmas front in Bal-

timore, Teamster Joint Council 62 again joined a fund-raising telethon to aid the Cerebral Palsied. The Teamster effort was spearheaded by George Willinger, Council president, and Clifford Kohne, secretary-treasurer.

The telethon, which featured Broadway and Hollywood Stars (Rin Tin Tin showed up, too), lasted from 11 p.m., Dec. 14 to 3 p.m., the following day. It was broadcast by the three Baltimore TV stations and several radio stations.

It was held in Polytechnic Institute auditorium. Trucks manned by union volunteers carried most of the equipment to and from the hall. Then a motor pool, with 180 union volunteers, was set up under a committee headed by Emerson Insley, Elwood Hammett and Edward Pontier, to carry crippled children and the star performers. The union drivers literally met all trains and planes; one trip was even logged to the Washington airport.

The drivers also were dispatched to all sections of the city to pick up all contributions of more than \$25 from viewers and listeners. Later, they picked up coin collection boxes which had been left in fire houses and other places.

So went Christmas in Baltimore and in many other areas where Teamsters gave freely, generously and often.

Xmas Cheer in Toys

As is their annual custom, Teamsters among the New York Brewery workers have again given freely of their time and money to play "Santa" to hundreds of bed-ridden children in hospitals and boys and girls in orphan homes.

The project, which started in 1953 when members donated funds to buy toys for the polio-stricken child of a co-worker, has grown to enormous proportions. This past Christmas several hundred children in nine hospitals and homes in New York City were showered with toys valued at more than \$3,000.

What made the occasion all the more enjoyable was the fact that delivery was made by an honest-to-goodness Santa in the person of John Campbell, president of Local 124. It was the fourth year John has performed as Santa.

Some 4,000 brewery employees from six Teamster Locals contributed to the toy fund.



A CHRISTMAS SMILE—A smile lights up the face of one of Baltimore's needy children as Santa—Teamster Jack Richman of Local 355—makes his rounds with Christmas toys. Other children also got gifts.



A STAGE IS SET—Teamsters Joint Council 62 recruited volunteer drivers from its members to help set this stage for the holiday telethon in Baltimore's Cerebral Palsy drive. This is an over-all view of the auditorium.

Harrison Blasts Press, Gets Action

It isn't only the Teamsters who are convinced that the nation's newspapers aren't giving the trade union movement a "fair shake."

President George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, among others, has come to this conclusion. Describing himself as a person who travels extensively and, consequently, gets an opportunity to read many of the nation's newspapers, Harrison told a meeting of Associated Press Managing Editors in New Orleans that labor is not getting the "fair shake" to which it feels entitled from the general press.

"The newspapers of America have been covering the trials and tribulations of the labor movement with a great deal of glee," Harrison said. "That's all right with us—just save a little space for the other fellows."

"Tell about these men who charge too much for their product; about the bankers who charge too much for their money. They will be the real culprits if we have another depression, not the man who takes home a small paycheck each week which just about covers the cost of his food and his rent and his clothing."

Cites Bias. The union leader said that the McClellan Committee hearings on the misdeeds of some in labor was big news until wrongdoing on the business side came up and the hearing "suddenly stopped being front page news in many newspapers." He observed that the first business witness was from Sears, Roebuck, "a pretty big advertiser."

"I say that the newspapers have failed to point out that the dishonesty and racketeering revealed before the McClellan Committee have involved just as many businessmen as labor leaders—for every labor man who took a 'bribe or a kickback' there was a businessman who gave it," he added.

Harrison called the editor's attention to a recent "think piece" in which a well-known newsman observed that "people took it for granted that businessmen are crooked."

Teamsters Are Target. As an example of the unfairness about which he complained, Harrison cited an Associated Press account of one of the McClellan committee hearings.

"The story was all right," he said. "It was very straight. It told of an automobile dealer who wanted to prevent his workers organizing, so according to the AP story, he went to 'another reputable dealer' and that 'reputable' dealer put him in touch with Nate Shefferman. What did the headline say about this man? It said nothing—it said 'Teamster Bosses Get Thousands, Labor Rows Halt, Senate Hears.'"

"In addition to being badly constructed, that headline really gets out into right field to find something bad to say about labor."

"What's wrong with having a headline and a story say the same thing? Here's an auto dealer who went around looking for someone to seduce him—and he got what he was looking for."

Not Juicy Enough. Harrison said that some newspapermen claim that stories about corruption in business are not as "juicy" as stories of corruption in labor. Harrison then detailed some of the business corruption stories that were "juicy" but were underplayed in the press.

If labor writers would treat unions like financial writers treat business, Harrison said it would make quite a difference.

After Harrison finished, Editor Talbot Patrick of the Rock Hill (S. C.) *Evening Herald* demanded to know the details of Harrison's charge of shady financial operations by a railroad which the daily press ignored.

"It was the Southern Railway," replied Harrison, "and the center is in South Carolina, and it came up in Federal court in South Carolina." Patrick was so taken aback at this disclosure involving his own state that he phoned his paper and told his staff to get hopping and dig out the story—many months late.

Next afternoon the Rock Hill *Evening Herald* came out with a front page story confirming in full Harrison's account of the Southern's "plush hunting preserve" near Reevesville, S. C., and telling how the Federal Court in Charleston had fined the Southern \$20,000 on 20 counts of incorrectly reporting the money spent in building the elegant recreation spot. "The Southern pleaded no defense," the Rock Hill paper noted.

Sad But True. All this, despite being nine months late, was of interest to Rock Hill residents. By the following day, however, the *Evening Herald* appeared to have second thoughts. It ran another front page story headlined: "Probe Proves Union Chief's Charge Untrue."

The gist of this story was that several Southern papers carried accounts of the Federal court judgment against the Southern—though these accounts merely said the Southern had been fined for violating ICC regulations, and gave no details.

In fact, the *Evening Herald* "followup" conceded that the original story "was handled as a minor news development." This confirmed Harrison's whole point—that most daily newspapers fail to dig out the "real story" about management misdeeds, while they always play up anything "juicy" against labor.



Our Course Is Unmistakable

It is now clear to the American people that we have fallen behind in the race for ballistic missiles and, of course, we should leave no stone unturned in our effort to catch up.

But it is equally important to have adequate forces in being, because if this country is attacked it can only defend itself with what it has, not with what it plans to have in future years.

The sworn testimony of Army, Navy and Air Force military and civilian officials proves conclusively that our present defense structure is not adequate.

In my opinion, the chief reason for this is that the people have not been informed. They should be told everything that will not help the possible enemy, because they want to become strong in order to retain their individual and national freedom.

Adequate strength, military, economic and spiritual, is the way to maintain the peace.

Stuart Symington
U. S. Senator from Missouri

Our Pretty Girl Fridays

The IBT has more than its share of talent and charm.

Miss Carole J. Christmann, 23-year-old secretary of Local 618, St. Louis, Mo., for five years, received an Honorable Mention Award and a U. S. Savings Bond in the nationwide "Miss Union Secretary" contest. One of 16 named for the special honor, Miss Christmann is secretary to Melroy Horn, president and business representative of Local 618.

Other IBT secretaries who entered the contest included Mrs. Diane Dobrescu, Local 299, Detroit; Mrs. Patricia Bowman, Local 186, Ventura, Calif.; Miss Mildred E. Belkin, Local 294, New York City; Mrs. Dorothy E. Van Slyke, Local 313, Tacoma, Wash.; Miss Darlys Mae Briner, Local 844, Waterloo, Ia.; Miss Betty R. Gelfman, Teamsters Credit Union, Cleveland; Mrs. Luciel R. Tombe, Local 206, Portland, Oreg.; Miss Iola Sironi, Local 194, Newark; Miss Jacqueline Kroupa, Local 618, St. Louis; Mrs. Deloris Bjorkman, Local 383, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Mildred A. Rock, Local 659, Omaha; and Mrs. Vera McKay, Local 209, Oakland.

A California entry, Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick, of Berkley, was named "Miss Union Secretary" in the search for the outstanding secretary working for a labor organization in the United States. She is employed by the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.



KATHLEEN KINNICK
Miss Union Secretary



Miss Christmann receives a \$25 U. S. Savings bond, as her award, from W. A. Reed, St. Louis senior branch manager for Remington Rand.

Local 878 Celebrates

Teamsters' Local 878 in Little Rock, Ark., recently celebrated its 20th anniversary with a huge party attended by more than 5,000 persons, including members and their families.

It was the largest birthday party ever held in Arkansas and taxed the facilities of Little Rock's Barton Coliseum. After a meal of barbequed chicken with all the trimmings, the men were presented with sport shirts,

the women with electric toasters and the children with pen and pencil sets and balloons. One little girl, Debbie Wells, was lucky enough to go home with a real Shetland pony, complete with saddle.

Ted Weem's orchestra played for the dancing, and Tom Gentry, former Attorney General of Arkansas and now a Teamster attorney, recounted the progress of Local 878 since its organization on October 26, 1937, and the many benefits it has brought to working people.

Honors for Smith. Odell Smith, president and business agent of 878 since its organization, was a guest of honor at an evening banquet.

H. R. Moore, Jr., secretary of the Southwest Operators Associations, presented Smith with the first Teamsters contract negotiated in Arkansas, and the executive board of the union gave the honored guest a portrait of himself.

Gov. Orvil E. Faubus, R. A. Young, Jr., president of Arkansas Best Motor Freight Lines, Harold Snyder, president of Bryant Poultry Company, and M. W. (Dusty) Miller, chairman of the Southern Conference of Teamsters, praised Smith for his untiring efforts, complete loyalty and ability to instill confidence in the union among employers and employees alike.

HEALTHY APPETITES—Teamsters and their families enjoy barbeque chicken at Local 878's 20th Birthday Party.



Midwest Teamsters Win

Sizable wage increases and larger pension, health and welfare contributions by employers are contained in two contracts covering over-the-road and local cartage drivers affiliated with the Teamsters in 13 Midwestern states, upon which tentative agreement has been reached, according to IBT President-elect James R. Hoffa who, as Central Conference chairman, led the negotiations.

Terms of the settlement reached in Chicago on Dec. 29 were ratified by local union representatives in early January and now are being presented to the membership for approval. Once this is given, the contracts become effective on Feb. 1 and continue until Jan. 31, 1961.

The agreement covers 40,000 road drivers and 120,000 cartage drivers, respectively, in the following 13 states: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Kentucky.

Pay Goes Up. The contracts provide for wage increases of 10 cents per hour the first year, 7 cents the second year, and 7 cents the third year. In addition, a 10 cents per hour increase gained under the cost-of-living provision during the past three years was incorporated into the base rate.

The previous three-year cartage contracts, which expire Jan. 31, brought the current minimum hourly rate to \$2.24. The 10-cent cost-of-living increase and the first year increase of 10 cents per hour will bring the minimum rate to \$2.44 effective Feb. 1, 1958, to \$2.51 the second year of the contract, and \$2.58 the third year.

The new contracts also maintain the cost-of-living clause which provides a one-cent hourly increase for each .55 point increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index.

On over-the-road mileage rates, the new contracts would provide for an increase of ¼-cent per mile each year of the three-year contract, in addition to a ¼-cent cost-of-living increase incorporated into the base rate. Mileage rates currently range from 7.95 cents per mile to 9.35 cents per mile, depending upon type of equipment.

Better Pensions. Current pension contributions by the employer, amounting to \$2 per week per employee, would be increased to \$3 per week the first year of the new contract, and to \$4 per week the third year.

Employers' health and welfare contributions of \$2.25 per week per employee would be increased to \$2.50 per week the first year and continue through the three-year period.

The contracts would also reduce wage differentials between certain job classifications. No more than 10 cents per hour differential could exist between drivers and checkers, and no more than 10 cents between checkers and dockmen.

Origin of Facts. The new contracts extend and improve the historic area-wide over-the-road and local cartage agreements negotiated by Hoffa in 1955.

The local cartage agreement marked the first time uniform wages and conditions were achieved in the field of intra-city operations on an area-wide basis, bringing some 14,000 employers under the uniform contract.

Later the same year, negotiations with Southern employers extended the road and cartage agreements for the first time to 13 Southern states. In these negotiations, which achieved uniform wages and conditions in 26 states, Hoffa successfully eliminated the North-South wage differential in both over-the-road and local cartage operations.

Negotiations with Southern employers, whose contract expires Jan. 31, for a new agreement were not completed at the time this issue went to press.

Local 617's President Retires

After 50 years with the second oldest Teamster local in the country, No. 617 of Jersey City, Cornelius Ronan has retired and will visit relatives in Ireland. Then he'll probably "just sit."

Ronan has served as president of the 2,400 member local for four five-year terms. The 69-year-old Irish-born labor leader did not seek reelection this year because he just wants to rest.

Ronan recalls that the most violent labor-management dispute in which he was involved was the 1910 conflict between the Railway Express Co. and its drivers.

"Although I did not work there I got paid for helping out by getting my head banged open," he says, pointing to a scar over his left eye.

Hoffa Jury Unable to Agree

Time was the crux. Even Jimmy Hoffa, a jury found, could not be in two places at the same time.

So the government's wire tap conspiracy trial of Hoffa and two co-defendants blew up like America's first satellite.

The Hoffa trial started on Nov. 22 and ended on Dec. 20. But it was as good as over long before. The government charged that Hoffa, Owen B. Brennan, president of Teamster Local 337 in Detroit, and Bernard Spindel, a New Yorker, conspired in Hoffa's Detroit office on July 9, 1953 to tap telephone lines.

Deadlock Develops. Government witnesses swore Hoffa was in Detroit on that July date. Actually, it turned out, Hoffa was attending a Teamsters' conference at the time nearly 2,500 miles away—in Seattle, Wash.

The federal court jury reported to presiding Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan it was hopelessly deadlocked. Normally, a deadlocked jury verdict is tantamount to acquittal. Moreover, it means the government has not proved its case.

But it was Hoffa. Hoffa is a Teamster. The Teamsters, for months, had been subject to attacks, before the so-called McClellan Senate committee, and in state and federal courts.

U. S. District Attorney Paul W. Williams prosecuted the case. Re-trial of Hoffa and his co-defendants has been set for February 3.

The government charged Hoffa, Brennan and Spindel conspired to tap phones illegally in the Detroit Team-



CORNELIUS RONAN
Sittin' and Enjoying Life

sters Building in 1953 to find out what union subordinates were telling McClellan's investigators. Spindel was pictured by the government as a professional wire tapper.

Witness Firm. Star witness for the government was former New York state trooper and erstwhile Hollywood actor Rudolph L. Doelicke. The witness testified he was employed by Spindel and helped install what he said was wire tap equipment in Hoffa's Detroit office on July 9, 1953. Doelicke offered his testimony on Monday, Dec. 2.

On Tuesday, Dec. 3, the government's fat was in the fire. "It melted away when Doelicke was cross-examined by Sol Gelb, counsel for Hoffa and Brennan, and by Harris Steinberg, attorney for Spindel.

Gelb asked the witness whether he would change his testimony about seeing Hoffa in Detroit on July 9 if he was told that Hoffa had registered in a Seattle hotel on July 5 and stayed until July 10.

"No," Doelicke replied. "I know I saw Mr. Hoffa in his office on the morning of July 9."

Gelb: "If it came to your attention that he attended a banquet in Seattle the night of July 9, would that make any difference?"

Doelicke: "No!"

Gelb: "If he attended a union executive board meeting in Seattle that week, would you admit you made a mistake?"

Doelicke: "No! I won't retract my testimony."

Defense Shatters Story. The series of questions provided the tip-off of what was to come. For on Dec. 12 witnesses called by the defense testified that Hoffa definitely had been in Seattle on the day in question.

Four witnesses testified they saw Hoffa at the Seattle Teamsters' conference between July 6 and 10, 1953. The same four said they saw him at a dinner the night of July 9, and three

President-elect Hoffa is shown with his chief counsel, Sol Gelb, leaving a New York Federal Court where a jury was unable to agree on a verdict.



said they saw him at a party that took place the afternoon and night of July 8. A fifth witness testified Hoffa was registered at a Seattle Hotel from July 5 to 10.

Martin T. Noffinger, controller of the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, produced hotel records he said showed that Hoffa and his wife registered on July 5 at 10:55 p.m., and were checked out at 5:54 p.m., on July 10.

IBT Vice President John T. O'Brien, of Chicago said he had seen Hoffa half a dozen times at the convention from July 6 to 10, inclusive. He also said he had seen Hoffa at the July 9 dinner.

O'Brien testified further he had seen Hoffa at a party given by General President Dave Beck at his Seattle home on July 8.

Got Hoffa's Autograph. John W. Filipoff, of Los Angeles, a vice-president of the Western Teamsters Conference, which held the 1953 Seattle convention, also testified he had seen Hoffa both at the Beck party and the dinner.

Filipoff's son, Donald, now a junior at Stanford University, said he had attended the dinner with his father and mother. The younger Filipoff then identified Hoffa's signature on menu which, he said, Hoffa had autographed for him at the dinner. Richard W. Cameron, a Seattle commercial photographer, produced negatives of pictures he took of Hoffa and others at the head table.

The jury deliberated for more than 28 hours. At 12:50 a.m. on Dec. 20, still unable to reach a verdict, it was dismissed by Judge Bryan, who not only thanked the jury but lauded it for being what he said was "extremely conscientious."

Labor Aids Teachers

Twenty-five future teachers are attending Emporia State Teachers College this fall on scholarships provided jointly by Kansas Labor organizations and the college.

Having recognized that the only real answer to the present and future demand for teachers is to increase the number of young people preparing for the profession, the labor groups are supplying funds for eight freshmen, 11 sophomores and six juniors at Emporia State this school year.

Since 1954, a total of 48 students have been helped and many of this number are currently Kansas teachers.

IBEW Honors Oldest Member

Management and employees of the Foley Electric Co. in Pittsburgh, took time out from their work to pay tribute to the "dean" of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

He is Percy H. Wissinger who has been a member of the IBEW for 65 years, having taken out his first card with Local 1 in St. Louis, Mo., in 1892. Also, at 87, Wissinger is still on the job!

Many Hold Multiple Jobs

Latest figures from the U. S. Census Bureau show that one out of every 20 employed workers holds down at least two jobs in order to make both ends meet. Of the 3,500,000 workers holding down more than one job, about 1,000,000 had three or more jobs.

How's That?

It's a strange world in which we live.

Jasper McLevy, 79, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., was defeated after 24 years in office by labor-backed Democrat Samuel J. Tedesco.

The reason? The Socialist was too conservative!

IBT Victory at NLRB

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters scored a victory recently when the National Labor Relations Board ruled that a union must be consulted before a company carries out a plan to make union truck drivers "independent contractors."

The ruling came on a complaint from Teamsters Local 310, which accused the Shamrock Dairy of Tucson, Ariz., of refusing to bargain in good faith.

The NLRB ordered the dairy to bargain with the IBT Local as "the exclusive representative of the appropriate unit," including those drivers who bought their trucks from the company and signed contracts to become independent distributors.

Background of the Case. In Oct. 1953, the company signed a contract with the Local running to Oct. 1, 1955. In the middle of July, 1955, "without notice to the Union," the company instituted a so-called independent distributorship plan under which its milk routes and its trucks were sold to its drivers.

All but about a handful of the dairy's approximately 70 drivers signed such contracts by Oct. 1955, the NLRB said. When the union learned of the plan, it demanded in a letter dated July 29, 1955, that the company meet with it to "rectify this situation." It called the company's action a breach of its existing agreement.

On Aug. 2, 1955, the union filed the charges with the NLRB.

Six get the Axe. On Oct. 3, 1955, the firm reportedly notified six drivers, who had not signed individual contracts, that their services were no longer required "as they had shown disinterest in purchasing a milk route and they were thus discharged."

The Teamsters Local alleged, in substance, that the company "refused to bargain with the Union by entering into individual contracts of employment with its employees" and that the dairy "failed and refused to bargain with the Union." It further alleged discharge of the six drivers was unlawful.

The NLRB trial examiner who heard the case found that, by entering into the individual employment contract with the drivers, there was "... a denial of the right of employees to be represented by a union of their own choosing. . . ."

NLRB findings. The NLRB held the dairy "did not give the union an opportunity to bargain with respect to the contemplated change . . . if the respondent (the company) had done so, the Union might have persuaded the respondent not to adopt the independent distributorship plan."

The dairy was ordered to "cease and desist" from refusing to bargain collectively with the union; from entering into any new independent distributorships; from, in any like manner, interfering with, restraining, or coercing its employees in the exer-

cise of the right to self-organization; and—in a direct order—to bargain upon request with the union.

Shamrock Dairy was ordered also to post the decision in its plant.

The IBT should Get More. NLRB member Abe Murdock signed the majority opinion, so, he explained, there could be a decision rendered. But he dissented in part.

Said Murdock, in effect, the remedy ordered by the NLRB does not go far enough.

Murdock declared "In my view, the only effective way to remedy the respondent's violation . . . is to order the respondent to abrogate the contracts which it unlawfully executed with its drivers, regardless of whether the drivers are deemed to be independent contractors. . . . By so doing, the parties then would be placed in the same position which they would have occupied but for the respondent's unlawful refusal to consult with the Union. . . ."

Local 916 Elects

F. W. Denner and his slate won offices in IBT Local 961, Denver, Colo., in a court-supervised election which saw incumbent office holders defeated.

Denner was chosen secretary-treasurer over George Harper and Harry Bath was named president over Harold Jones. Bath also was expected to take over as business agent of the local, which has more than 2,100 members.

Ben Miller defeated Lloyd Munde for vice president; Dale Hanson won over Charles Chergo as recording secretary, and Everett Vierk beat James Kyner for trustee.

Denner's group early in December obtained a court order for holding of the election after charging Harper and Chergo wanted to delay the election of officers.

Charges Squeeze Play

The AFL-CIO Flight Engineers' International Union, with some 3,000 members, has charged that a bigger AFL-CIO union, the Air Lines Pilot Association, is trying to squeeze it out of existence and has appealed to the Teamsters for help.

The FEIU also threatens to strike against Eastern Air Lines around Jan. 18 and plans to take its jurisdictional dispute with the ALPA before the AFL-CIO Executive Council in February.



NEW TEAMSTERS—John Greeley (center), Eastern Conference representative of the Warehouse division, presents a charter from the IBT to the recently organized Warehouse, Retail and Mail Order Union Local 590 in Baltimore. The Local embraces about 1,000 members in the employ of Montgomery Ward & Co. The photo shows 590's officers (L. to R.): Evelyn Davis, trustee; Charles Bohn, president; Robert Sparrow, trustee; Greeley, W. H. Wootton, secretary-treasurer and business agent; John Slacum, vice president and business agent; Nellie Giles, trustee; and Patricia Kimbrel, recording secretary.

George R. Petty, Jr., president of FEIU, in a letter to AFL-CIO President George Meany, asked that "your office assist us in obtaining the support of the merged labor movement in our dispute" with Eastern.

Charges Stall by Airline. Petty also told Meany that "since April 1, when the previous contract came up for renewal, our association has engaged in conferences with the company and has found the company unwilling to make any constructive proposals on major items at issue."

With the jet air age, the FEIU says, the pilots are demanding that flight engineers be replaced with engineers which hold pilot licenses. Thus, the ALPA would assume jurisdiction over such personnel on airplanes.

Security Big Issue. The FEIU is demanding a job security clause in its contracts, and obtained one in a recent contract with Pan-American, it said. It wants such a clause in Eastern's contract but the company refuses.

Petty, Jr., in a letter to IBT President Beck asked for support if his union is forced to strike Eastern.

Pay and working conditions also are at issue. The union said the National Mediation Board has exhausted methods provided in the Railway Labor Act to adjust the dispute, and that the union is waiting for expiration of a 30-day "cooling off" period provided under the Act before setting a strike date.

Murdock Off NLRB

Abe Murdock, last of the Truman appointees on the National Labor Relations Board and for the past five years a powerful opposition voice to decisions that more and more cut down labor's power and rights, retired as of December 16.

There was no reappointment waiting for the man who claimed repeatedly that the Republican-dominated Board was upsetting many precedents of the past and under-cutting labor's rights that had been long established.

Instead, the post went to John H. Fanning, 41-year-old professional government worker who joined the Department of Labor in 1942 and only this year was given an annual Career Award for outstanding government service by the National Civil Service League.

The "great dissenter" went out in a blaze of dissents. There were three of them in the last batch of cases in which he was involved. One dealt with juris-

dictional matters. Murdock has accused the Board of shirking its duty in many cases. Another involved picketing rights. Murdock has long accused the NLRB of undermining the

This Man Controls Your Taxes

Cong. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), new chairman of the all-powerful, tax-writing House Ways and Means committee, thinks Congress ought to cut the basic income tax structure from its present rates of 20 to 91 per cent back to from 10 to 70 per cent.

He thinks this could be done and the federal treasury still get as much money as it does now if the present tax laws were revised to eliminate what he says are preferences and discriminations.

But to the pointblank question "Will Congress cut taxes this year," Mills answered:

"I am not ready to say."

However, viewing the downturn in economic conditions, Mills added:

"I'm not closing the door to a tax cut either, particularly if things get worse."

Man of Influence. Mills succeeds Jere Cooper, who died in December, as Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. Elected to Congress before his 30th birthday, Mills, who will be 49 on May 24, has served 10 consecutive terms in the House. And, at 49, he now becomes one of the most powerful men in Congress.

Mills may have more to say than any single man in Congress as to whether income taxes will be raised, lowered or kept the same at this session. In an extreme, he could prevent any tax action by simply refusing to call a meeting of his committee since all revenue-raising measures must originate in the House and pass through his committee.

Mills recalls his first job was as an errand boy in his father's general store at Kensett (population 829), Ark. Later he became the cashier of a bank in which his father was a stockholder. He also is an attorney,



CONG. W. D. MILLS

a graduate of both Hendrix College and Harvard law school.

He is married and the father of two children, Martha Sue, 18, and Rebecca Ann, 16. His hobby is watching big league baseball.

Mills repeated that "it's difficult now to say yes or no" when he was asked the \$64 question as to whether there would be a tax cut this year.

Time For Cuts. "I always said," Mills replied in expounding his tax philosophy, "That there are two occasions when tax cuts should be considered. One is when there is a foreseeable surplus. The second is when it becomes evident the economy is in such a downturn it may not revive from it under existing tax rates."

Mills did not hold too much hope that there could be a complete revision of the tax structure to make his dream of a 10 to 70 per cent graduated tax scale come true.

He frankly said many Democrats, both in his committee and outside, want to approach a tax cut by lifting exemptions for the working man.

Mills said he agreed that any tax reduction should first bring relief to those in the lower or first bracket of incomes. In that, the wage earner could take some measure of hope.

picketing rights of unions. And the third involved a new subject—hiring halls and their status. Murdock in his last dissent accused the Board of all but destroying the hiring hall system,

so important in the building and maritime trades.

NLRB Giant. Murdock's retirement—the remaining members of the Board with whom he had differed repeatedly wrote him a nice, if relieved, farewell letter calling him one of the “giants” of the NLRB's history—highlighted a whole series of Board decisions that have brought deep and bitter criticism by organized labor.

In each case there was a Murdock “dissent” pointing out the precedents of the past that the Board majority was shattering, chiding the majority for abandoning its duty by narrowing its jurisdiction; scolding it for shutting its eyes to the derelictions of employers; accusing it of “legislation” in making policy decisions that ought to be made by Congress.

Wrestler of Note

Give Andy Callas, a member of Teamster Local 710 and an employee at the P.I.E. terminal in Chicago, an opportunity to reminisce and he is likely to keep you enthralled for a considerable period.

Andy isn't the type to go around boasting but with prodding he will tell something of his career as a wrestler. And he speaks with considerable authority since he at one time held the Olympic lightweight title and for many years was a National A.A.U. titleholder.

Born 60 years ago in Tripoli, Greece, Andy came to the United States at the age of 14 to live with an uncle. In 1920 he captured his first important wrestling title by winning the Central A.A.U. lightweight championship at Joliet, Ill.

Won Many Honors. Next he took the National A.A.U. title at Birmingham, Ala., and was chosen to wrestle with the United States Olympic team at Brussels, Belgium. There, Andy earned a gold medal by winning the amateur lightweight championship of the world. In 1922 in New York City Andy pinned an opponent in one minute five-tenths seconds to establish a record that stands unbroken to this day.

Throughout his career Andy coached and competed in events throughout the United States and abroad. Finally, in 1927 he gave up wrestling to operate a cleaning establishment in downtown Chicago for the next twenty years. In September 1953, he joined P. I. E. and became a Teamster.

Unique Approach Pays Off Big



Members of Teamsters Local 878 and truck operators in Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., teamed up for their 1957 United Red Feather Campaign and set a new fund-raising record for their division by using a unique approach.

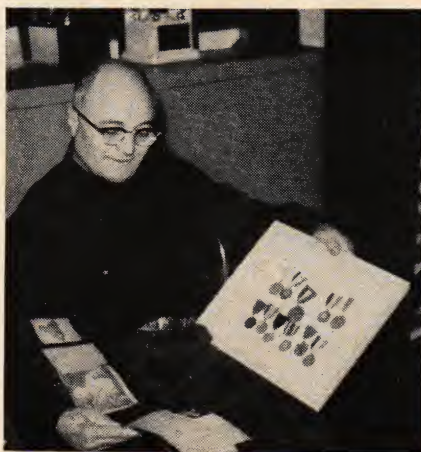
They raised 150 per cent of their target of \$2,350 by organizing labor-management solicitation teams and converting their money goal into the actual cost of operating all Red Feather services for a certain number of minutes. They found that this would make them responsible for the sole support of the services for one week at 23 cents a minute.

When this community-minded group tallied the results of their efforts they found their campaigning would pay for a full ten days of Red Feather services with a total purchase of 15,050 minutes.

Set Record. Their assignment was to solicit contributions from the personnel and management of the Strickland Transportation Company, East Texas Motor Freight Lines and the Arkansas Best Motor Freight System. Their success spurred the efforts of the Red Feather Transportation Division to raise 135 per cent of their quota thus establishing an all-time high for division percentage in Texarkana drives.

Of the employee group of the three firms, over 80 per cent participated and gifts from 155 members of the Teamster group plus eight gifts from management personnel resulted in the record breaking per capita of \$27.18.

Chest officials were warm in their praise of this demonstration of concern for the health and welfare organizations of the city and complimented the system of labor-management co-operation as an example for future campaigns.



ANDY CALLAS

Looks at mementoes of his days as a wrestling Champ.

Gets Good Argument

When William C. Doherty, president of the Letter Carriers, registered at Atlantic City's Ambassador Hotel for the AFL-CIO convention, he was presented with a convincing new argument for a pay raise for his members.

The bell hop, who carried his bag, recognized him and, it turned out, was a member of the Letter Carriers. He had to bell hop on the side to make ends meet.



TEAMSTER WINS—Jim Shourt (right), editor of the Southern California Teamster, won an award of merit for the best feature story of the year appearing in a labor publication. Gordon Cole, retiring president of the International Labor Press Association, made the presentation.

Terzick Heads Labor Press

Peter E. Terzick of Indianapolis, editor of the Carpenters Union magazine, has been elected president of the International Labor Press Association.

Terzick has been a member of the Carpenters Union for 22 years, still holding his original card in Local 2635, Seattle.

Delegates to the ILPA convention in Atlantic City voted to intensify their efforts to wipe out so-called "racket" labor publications. The organization also voted to affiliate with the National Better Business Bureau. ILPA feels that affiliation will aid them in educating businessmen as to the rackets which play businessmen for suckers and do considerable harm to the legitimate labor press and the labor movement.

Rep. George Rhodes (D. Pa.) told the ILPA meeting that labor newspapers were established "to present to the reading public those news items which are consistently distorted or ignored by the daily press."

"As the trend toward monopoly of news dissemination in our nation has increased, as the number of single-publisher cities has grown, so has grown the need and challenge of the labor press," he said.

Gets Important State Post

Neil B. McArthur, 33-year-old president of Carpenters Local 19, has been appointed Deputy State Labor Commissioner in Michigan by Governor G. Mennen Williams.

Ignore the Boss

When your boss or your foreman tries to browbeat you just feel sorry for him because he can't help it. He has an inferiority complex.

That was the conclusion drawn from lengthy studies by Dr. J. L. Rosenstein, nationally-known industrial psychologist.

"People who have a strong sense of inferiority are always looking for someone to criticize," said Dr. Rosenstein. "The foreman, manager or personnel director who bosses people around is really covering up his own inadequacies."

Blast 'Work' Law Proposal

Gov. Albert Rosellini of Washington State and the Democratic State Central Committee again are not doing any fence-sitting on the immoral so-called "Right-to-Work" topic, expected to be an election issue in 1958 in Washington.

The Democrats passed a resolution at their recent convention in Tacoma which blasted proponents of another

"Right-to-Work" initiative in this state. The Democrats' resolution also stated that the party definitely would oppose such an initiative if it appears on the ballot here in 1958.

Gov. Rosellini promptly issued a statement which said:

"I was the first public official to come out against the 'Right-to-Work' measure during the last election and my thinking has not changed," the Governor told reporters.

The Republicans have issued no statement on the "work" law proposal.

Hits "Right-to-Work"

A prediction of a "violent return to labor-management warfare" if a right-to-work law is passed in Vermont has been made there by AFL-CIO Vermont president, Frederick C. Dykeman of Barre, Vt., in a radio forum. The State Farm Bureau recently endorsed right-to-work legislation.

Dykeman asserted that a right-to-work law "should be called an open shop law, a scab law, or a right-to-starve law." He said that with the exception of Nevada, the states having right-to-work laws have incomes far below the national average and a higher-than-average percentage of persons moving out of the state.



GET WELL, SANDRA—Pretty Sandra Jean Lothrop, daughter of truck driver Charles E. Lothrop, rests comfortably in a special hospital bed presented to her by Teamster Local 340, Portland, Me. Operated on in November for a back ailment, Sandra faces from six to nine months in a cast and an additional three months in bed. Left to right are her mother, Sandra, Albert H. Page, secretary-treasurer, and George Burns, trustee of Local 340, and Sandra's father, a Local member. Later, the bed will be turned over to any of the Local's families needing it.

Trial in Washington

Legality of Convention at Issue

The first three weeks of the federal court trial of the injunction suit by 13 self-styled rank-and-file Teamsters to nullify the Miami Beach convention election of IBT officers saw more than 675,000 words go into the record.

The hearing started on a bright, sunny Dec. 2, dragged through an 11-inch snow midway in the month and was recessed on a dreary, rainy Dec. 20 until Jan. 6 of the new year.

If the Washington weather ran the gamut—so did the testimony. It ranged from weighty legal skirmishing to sometimes hilarious tales which IBT attorneys contended had nothing at all to do with the case.

Silver-haired Judge F. Dickinson Letts, age 82, who was appointed to the bench when Herbert Hoover was President, is hearing the case without a jury.

The 13 Teamsters, from the New York area, obtained a preliminary injunction to prevent President-elect James R. Hoffa and the IBT's newly-elected vice presidents from taking office. The 13 are now seeking to have the injunction made permanent—thereby bringing about another convention for election of officers and adoption of a revised constitution.

During the first three weeks, attorneys for the plaintiffs called 26 witnesses, including three of the 13. Godfrey P. Schmidt, chief counsel for the 13, said during the holiday recess that at least 30 more will be called. Schmidt also introduced a bulky pile of nearly 70 exhibits.

In legal parlance, the case was on the docket as John Cunningham et al vs. John F. English, general secretary-treasurer of the IBT et al. Cunningham's et al comprised the 13 dissident Teamsters. The et al named with English were IBT General President Dave Beck, Hoffa and all but one member of the Teamsters' General Executive Board.

Trial Historic In Nature

Perhaps the title might not be worth mentioning except for the fact the case of Cunningham et al vs English et al may well become one of the most notable in labor annals. Involved in the

case is an issue of vast importance not only to every rank-and-file Teamster but to every man who works for a living. The question is:

CAN FEDERAL COURTS USURP JURISDICTION OVER UNION ELECTIONS?

From the moment Judge Letts banged his gavel to call the court to order, the battle was joined. Chief counsel for the IBT is Edward Bennett Williams, prominent Washington lawyer.

Schmidt, the attorney for the 13, immediately offered 22 exhibits. Williams promptly objected to them.

Exhibits offered by Schmidt and

Court Doodler

Doodling became a topic at one point in the injunction trial.

In introducing one exhibit, an attorney noted there was some doodling and pencil scratch marks on the back of the paper. He said he didn't want the doodling to be part of the official record.

Judge Letts looked at it, commented:

"I can do better than that myself."

accepted by Judge Letts included transcripts from McClellan Senate Committee hearings which were held long before the Miami Beach convention. Williams' objection was:

"I don't conceive that anything said before the McClellan committee (prior to the Miami convention) has any relevancy."

When Judge Letts admitted the exhibits a pattern was set.

Williams charged time and again Judge Letts was permitting testimony that was "irrelevant," "extraneous," "prejudicial" and "hearsay on hearsay" to go into the record.

Once in opposing introduction of testimony about a dispute in a local union, Williams warned that to hear every intra-local dispute in every IBT local across the country would "prolong the hearing beyond the middle of the year." At another time, he

cautioned of "endless litigation."

However, Schmidt argued he had a definite purpose in his presentation. He wanted to prove, he said, there was a conspiracy at the Miami convention to elect Hoffa as International president that was "set in a context of fraud, deceit and misuse of union funds."

Charges Dictation From Top

Schmidt also charged "virtual dictatorship" existed in the IBT and insisted "it is easy to find proceedings to show the complete domination and dictatorship of the top brass . . . everything is controlled from top to bottom." This was like an echo. Schmidt had voiced the same charges in obtaining the preliminary injunction.

The 13, in filing the injunction suit, had alleged more than 50 per cent of the Locals had selected convention delegates illegally—and that more than 80 per cent of the delegates had been "hand-picked" to "rig" the election.

As a matter of fact, Hoffa got only about 63 per cent of the vote.

Hoffa polled 1,209 votes at the convention. His two opponents, William A. Lee and Thomas J. Haggerty, got 312 and 140 votes, respectively.

George J. Becker, of Local 282, New York—one of the 13 plaintiffs—was asked by Williams whether he thought Lee and Haggerty were trying to "rig" the election for Hoffa. Becker replied:

"I'd say they were put in there to have a front for Hoffa."

There were some tragic aspects to the trial. Two of the witnesses had to reveal police records they had long forgotten.

Even more tragic was the prospect some of the testimony—where brother unionists called brother unionists "slobs" and "stooges"—may leave permanent scars.

John McManus, of Local 808, New York, another of the 13, expressed such fears. He said he and members of his faction were ready to swing fists and "throw punches—if absolutely, positively necessary." More per-

minent was his remark:

"I can't see how it's not going to happen, things have gone so far."

Williams Deplores Reprisal Talk

Schmidt charged both in and out of the courtroom that witnesses were being subjected to "threats" and "reprisals." He said he was preparing what he declared was a "lengthy list" of such incidents.

Williams, the IBT attorney, jumped to his feet to say:

"I want to say for the record that there has been too much talk in, and unfortunately, out of the courtroom about reprisals. I would like to say that I will join you in a motion to hold in contempt of court any one convicted of reprisals against any of these men."

The third of the 13 to testify was Stephen Edward Milone, of Local 808, New York. It was brought out by Williams that of the 13 who filed the suit, eight are from the two New York Locals, 808 and 282.

Milone testified he and a group in his local had twice questioned the right of the Local's Executive Board to name delegates to Miami but were ruled out of order.

Other witnesses had given somewhat similar testimony. But it always had been noted that either the membership had empowered the Executive Board to act or that it was a matter of long-standing tradition that Local Executive Boards held such power.

(The International Union's constitution states that "all delegates to the International convention shall be selected by vote at a regular meeting of the local union, or such delegates may be appointed by the executive board of the local union if so authorized by a vote of the local union membership at a regular meeting.")

Milone's testimony—and this was true of testimony of other witnesses—often went off on a tangent, particularly when he described a bitter intra-Local fight in an election in the Local in 1955. (This dispute had nothing to do with the Miami convention.)

Milone used such words as "slobs," "stooges," "muscleman" and "dirty dog" in referring to some he opposed. When Williams asked Milone if he had any animosity against officials or trustees of his Local, he replied:

"No sir, I feel sorry for all of them. They're slobs."

Milone said he had received contributions from other rank-and-file

union members to help finance the costly injunction suit. Williams asked:

"Did you make any record of moneys received?"

Milone answered: "Yes, I have it in a book."

Williams: "Where's the book?"

Milone: "It's home."

Fails to Produce Book

Milone agreed to produce the book at the next day's session. He never did. When Williams asked for it, Milone stated:

"No, I didn't bring it. I called home. My house is just being painted. It wasn't there. Whether the children got hold of it and mislaid it, I don't know."

Out of the courtroom, Milone said he would not reveal names of those who contributed for fear of reprisals against them. In the courtroom, McManus had made a grandstand play by shouting he would go to jail before he named those whom he claimed had at least verbally approved filing of the

injunction suit. He later gave some names.

Joseph Konowe, secretary-treasurer of Local 210, New York City, who served as secretary to the convention credentials' committee, was one of the principal witnesses at the trial. Konowe was subpoenaed by the 13.

Konowe testified a total of 64 challenged delegates were refused convention seats. Konowe also emphasized, on both direct and cross-examination, that hearings were held on every single challenge.

One highlight of Konowe's testimony came when Williams asked:

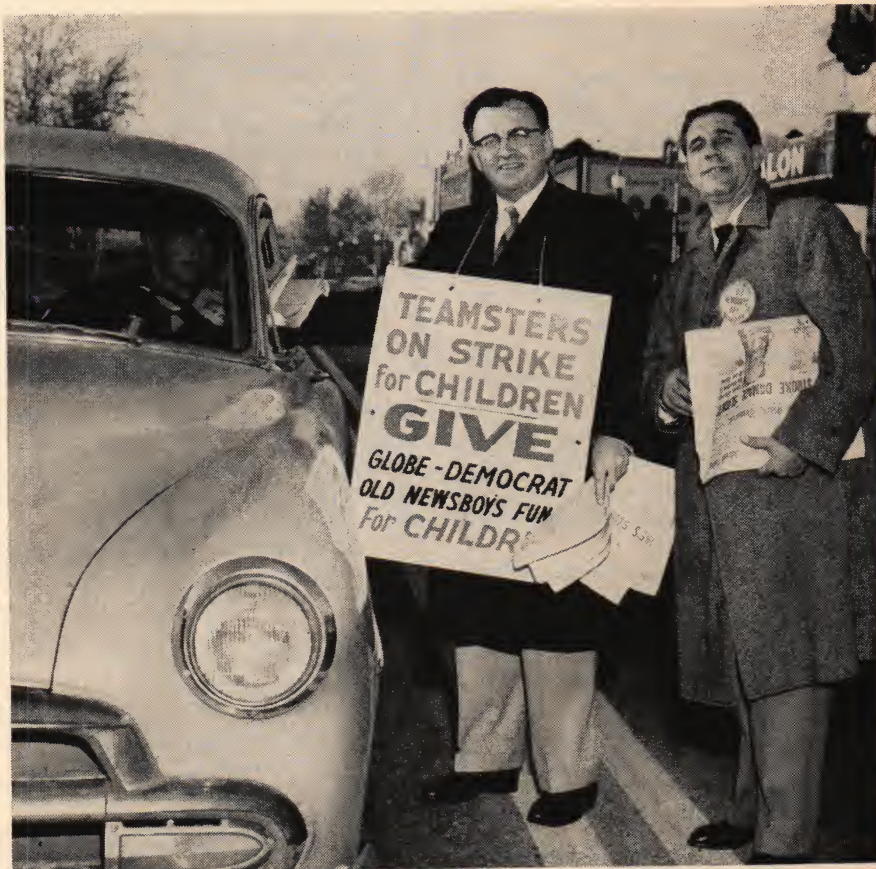
"At any time did any of the defendants in this case try to influence you?"

"Not in the slightest," Konowe replied.

Williams: "Did Hoffa talk to you at any time?"

Konowe, emphatically: "He did not!"

Williams: "Did Mr. Beck (President



AID CHILDREN—St. Louis, Mo., Teamsters topped all other agencies in that city on Nov. 27 in raising funds for the special "Old Newsboys Fund for Children" sponsored by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Teamsters Joint Council No. 13, headed by Harold J. Gibbons, raised \$1,021 by selling a special issue of the newspaper. Shown in the photo are Sidney Zagri (left), Local 688 community action director, and Joseph Bommarito, Local 405 business agent, making a sale.

State of the Union

Dave Beck) try to influence you?"
Konowe: "No Sir!"

Konowe Tells of Convention

Konowe was asked by Schmidt whether he had met with Hoffa regarding the convention.

"I had no meetings with Hoffa either before or after," Konowe said.

Konowe recalled he was appointed to the committee by President Beck in a letter dated July 18, and later elected secretary at a meeting of the committee in Miami Beach. He said he received no instructions about his assignment from Beck other than to "get to work."

The witness said his committee did ask Beck and the International Executive Board for a ruling when there appeared to be what Konowe termed, a "time conflict" about the election of convention delegates.

Some courtroom observers feel this "time conflict" may turn out to be most important. Williams called it a "vital issue."

The IBT Constitution at one point stipulates local unions may suspend meetings during the summer months of June, July and August. Most local unions do, it was reported. At another place the Constitution states that delegates be elected or selected during the period from receipt of the convention call to the 30th day preceding the first day of the convention.

Beck and the Executive Board gave a ruling to the credentials committee that the time provision was "not mandatory but directory." The committee then issued a partial report on the first day of the convention recommending the ruling be approved.

The report was approved unanimously by the convention. There was no secret about the action. It was done from the floor and an account of the action appears in the transcript of the convention proceedings.

Schmidt, using this transcript, read a final report of the committee in which Konowe was quoted as saying, "... if we were to attempt to read the Constitution as literally as some would desire, the net result would have been that there would be no convention."

Konowe remarked: "I meant it would seriously decrease the number of delegates."

Schmidt asked whether Konowe could estimate how many.

"No," Konowe replied. "A fair

estimate could not be arrived at unless every single local was checked."

Importance of the time limit issue was reflected in other questions by Schmidt. Konowe said credentials of some convention delegates were dated before local unions had elected them or authorized local executive boards to name them.

Konowe said credential officials had not noted this at Miami, or had not thought it significant at the time.



JOSEPH KONOWE

Williams sought to bring out that dates on credentials might have been filled in by local officials as soon as the credentials were received from the International office with spaces for names left blank. However, Judge Letts sustained Schmidt's objection to such testimony.

One by one, Schmidt had Konowe go through credential records of more than a score of unions. After Konowe testified records of the credentials committee showed delegates from Local 196 (Los Angeles) were elected on July 11, Schmidt produced copies of these particular credentials which showed they bore a June 17 date.

Konowe also said the credentials committee records showed delegates from Local 295 (Albany) had been named by the Local's Executive Board on Sept. 4, but their credentials were dated June 13.

Williams brought out that many delegates of challenged locals when seated had voted against Hoffa. Konowe also testified the cases of all locals named by the McClellan committee were considered.

Konowe was on the stand for a day and a half.

Theodore G. Daley, secretary-treasurer of Local 445 in Yonkers,

N. Y., since Dec. 12, 1955, and a convention delegate who voted for Lee, testified he protested conduct of the convention. He maintained it was "my observation" that delegates supporting Hoffa were seated on the "extreme right" of the convention hall, while those who were "anti-Hoffa" were seated on the left side. (International officers did not assign convention seats but permitted individual delegates to select the location each preferred.)

Daley said he gained recognition for a speech only by going over to a microphone on the right side "because you couldn't get recognition on the other side."

He also alleged Hoffa gave signals from the dais on votes, with pro-Hoffa men in the aisle to relay the signals.

On cross-examination, Daley conceded Hoffa did not make any signs during the election for president. But Daley insisted Hoffa did make signs during election of two vice presidents and during consideration of a proposed constitutional amendment to expel members convicted of serious crimes.

Convention Well Advertised

Schmidt also summoned as a witness Charles M. Andre, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local 33, Washington, D. C., who was another delegate to the Miami convention. Andre, who voted for Lee, said he was elected delegate at a general membership meeting of his union in December of 1956. He said plenty of advance notice of the Miami convention was furnished in the 1956 October and November issues of the INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER MAGAZINE.

The distinction of being the first trial witness went to Frederick W. Denner, a long-haul truck driver and a member of Local 961 at Denver, Colo.

He claimed "I knew they (the two delegates for 961) were not elected at a May meeting" he attended. He said he was not in town at the next meeting in September and did NOT know whether the members then might have authorized the local's Executive Board to appoint delegates. Williams asked Denner if he ever had sought office in the Local, and Denner replied "No, but I'm running now."

Also witnesses for the plaintiffs were two Teamsters from Local 327, Nashville, Brownie M. Moore, de-

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feated candidate for president of his local, and Charles Stewart, Jr., who has appealed his suspension to the IBT.

Moore testified that the local was placed in trusteeship, at its members request, in 1950 and that M. W. (Dusty) Miller, chairman of the Southern Teamsters Conference, was assigned to straighten things out.

Miller, he said, appointed Don Vestal, of Dallas, as trustee. Two years later, he said local members petitioned to be removed from the trusteeship and Miller approved. In an ensuing election, Moore said he ran against Vestal and was defeated. At that time, he said, Miller told a meeting only 11 members were eligible for office nominations as advance dues-paying members out of 3,300 persons in the local. However, on cross-examination, Williams brought out that Miller had warned two years before that members should keep their dues paid up in advance if they wanted to run for office.

Stewart, the other Nashville witness, said he witnessed "the slapping around" of Moore in a union dispute but stood back and did nothing about it.

He claimed he was suspended because he had given out information on inner-union affairs to newspapers. Both Moore and Stewart said they made statements to McClellan Committee investigators.

He asserted he once was offered \$50 by Vestal to beat up a fellow-union member. Stewart said he told the intended victim to get out of town which he did. Stewart said Vestal also asked him to stop a "Kraft truck" and that he agreed to do so but then went on home.

Later Stewart admitted to Williams he had been friendly to Vestal to try to "get the low-down on what was going on inside."

Williams: "Were you really his friend or pretending?"

"Pretending," answered Stewart.

William R. Bennett, of Local 390, Miami, testified he had protested the appointment of Ernest Belles as president of the Local in 1954 (the Local was in trusteeship). Bennett charged Belles had been expelled from a Buffalo, N. Y., Teamster local and fined \$50,000 for embezzling \$47,000 of union funds. The trial was before a union group and not a civil or criminal court case, it was reported.

As Bennett tried to tell of threats, Williams objected, saying "that might be admissible before the McClellan committee but not in this court of law . . . it's hearsay . . . hearsay on top of hearsay."

Bennett admitted on both direct and cross-examination he had a long police record. Now 36 years old, he said he first was arrested in a stolen auto at Lancaster, Pa., May 4, 1936, after he had run away from the New Jersey Home for Boys. Subsequently, he was arrested on three occasions.

Jack Jacob Henderson, a member of Local 41, Kansas City, of which

Roy Williams, who was credentials committee chairman, testified the first he knew of the Miami convention was when he read on Oct. 1 of the Kansas City delegation being there. (Various Teamster publications including the International's Magazine which goes to all members published many stories about the convention prior to its opening.)

Arthur F. Garrett, from Local 553, New York, testified he did not know about selection of delegates from his Local until he read it in a labor bulletin after the convention was over. He said that he asked at a later Oc-

WHAT'S NEW?

No Stone to Break In Cylinder Refinisher

The use of an abrasive cloth by a new cylinder refinishing tool eliminates expensive honing stones. There are no stones to break. The tool's self-centering, spring-jointed shaft permits out-of-line operation and easy working access to almost any conceivable working angle. Adapted for use in any 1/4-inch electric drill, at any speed, the refinisher is available in both brake cylinder hone and cylinder reglazing tool models, with a broad capacity of size ranges.

Two New Models Of Drum Warmer

Two new drum warmers have been added to a prominent line distributed from Detroit. Available in four sizes, the 16-gallon and 14-gallon sizes come in 1500 watts, 115-volt capacity. All models have automatic temperature control in a choice of two ranges, 100 deg. F. to 450 deg. F. or 60 deg. F. to 250 deg. F. Thus the need of handling hot drums is eliminated because the warmer is thus a portable oven which can be taken to the point of use. Variations in the drums' diameters is allowed for by the flexible

top gasket on the well-insulated hinged halves fitting around the drums, assuring snug fit and preventing heat loss. Adaptable to almost any type of drum - warming, the heights of the various models allow easy access to top of drum for dipping or pumping.

Stand-Out Features of Single-Cylinder Engine

Designed for use with farm and construction machinery, oil field utility units and truck refrigeration equipment is a new development in the air-cooled engine field, a single-cylinder, 12 1/2-hp, four-cycle engine with a speed range of 1600 to 3200 rpm and a piston displacement of 38.5 cubic inches. Load holding power is said to resist rpm slowdowns under sudden shock-loads, prevent stalling and permit quick recovery. There are other models from 3 to 9 hp.

Rapid Response With Brake, Clutch Line

Rapid response is assured by the new combined clutch and braking unit designed for materials handling equipment which operates on the principle of electro-magnetic engagement of two friction members, armature and field-magnet, to develop driving or braking torque. The unit is available in four models of wide capacity range, basic clutch or brake, clutch-brake, and clutch-coupling. Controls may be remotely mounted and like parts of all units in a given size are interchangeable.

tober meeting how the Local's delegates had voted and was told by Thomas Reilly, secretary-treasurer of the Local. Garrett continued:

"Reilly said they voted for Hoffa. I asked why. He said it was 'politics' and he said you had to play ball because 'one hand would wash the other.'"

Another departure from the issue of the election of delegates and the Miami convention came when Philip M. Pevin, Jr., a member of Providence, R. I., Local 251, took the stand.

Pevin told how he took a woman reporter for a Providence newspaper to interview disgruntled truck drivers for what he said was a "feature story" which never appeared. Pevin said he got "15 bucks and a couple of tanks full of gasoline" for his efforts.

At his Local's next meeting, he said, President Edward R. Quirk, stood up and shouted to some 600 members:

"We have a rat in the crowd . . . Will the rat kindly stand up and identify himself?"

Although he realized the remark was directed to him, Pevin said he didn't stand up as requested.

At this point Williams, chief counsel for the IBT, made perhaps his most strenuous objection of the trial. What, Williams demanded, did such a Local intra-union dispute have to do with the question of the election at Miami?

"I think we are at a very important point in this case," said Williams. "Time and again during the proceedings (opposing) counsel . . . have said to the court that they were offering certain evidence and the evidence was always with respect to intra-local affairs . . . always the representation has been made that they will connect it up. . . ."

"As I understand this case, it is not a case against the officers of all locals across the country . . . There has been no showing at any time that any of these intra-local disputes have been connected, your Honor, with any of the named defendants in this case and time and again, the record has gone barren when representation has been made that there would be a connection.

". . . And I must say to your honor I fear greatly we are going off into issues that are extraneous."

On the same day, Godfrey P. Schmidt, chief attorney for the dissi-

Right Place, Wrong Speech

The wealthiest meeting ever held in the U. S. was convened in Chicago not long ago by the American Petroleum Institute to listen to one of the most unusual speeches ever delivered by a top-flight executive.

Core of the speech, read by Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Company, was a tirade against the growth of democratic labor.

"Unions have acquired enormous power subject to little, if any regulation," Reed complained. "Unions also have great political power resulting not so much from their ability to deliver their members' votes as from their huge financial resources. . . ."

Reed's speech was almost hilarious, newsmen agreed, because of the nature of the audience. The "rank-and-file" of his listeners comprised 400 oil millionaires, plus men like the following: John Mecom, of Houston, whose oil holding are worth \$200,000,000; H. L. Hunt, of Dallas, whose wealth is estimated up to \$700,000,000; and George F. Getty, whose personal fortune was revealed recently to be approximately one billion dollars.

Among other members of the Institute who made Reed look ridiculous was oilman H. R. Cullen. In the 1952 national elections, Cullen's contributions to various Republican campaigns totaled \$750,000 — more than the combined total of political expenditures by the entire AFL and CIO in the same campaign!

dent 13, informed the press that President Dave Beck and President-elect Hoffa have been subpoenaed as witnesses. No date apparently has been set for the appearance of either.

Fishing Expedition Charged

Williams charged that Schmidt and other attorneys for the 13 were engaged in a "fishing expedition" by trying to "rummage through" IBT files. He made the assertion when

James Casey, an accountant in the International offices in Washington, was subpoenaed to bring into court four big paper cartons of records from more than 80 locals now under trusteeship. Williams argued the files contained "correspondence relating to grievances of members in those Locals which have no relevancy here . . . It is replete with materials which have no relevance here, much of which is hearsay on hearsay and much of which is confidential material between lawyer and client."

Joseph M. Herna of Local 282, New York, testified he was one of eight delegates from his Local chosen by picking a number out of a box. He said about 400 of the Local's 7,500 members were present at a meeting and that 200 of them were nominated as delegates, their names put into a box and a drawing held.

Another witness said he got to be a convention delegate by a flip of a coin.

Witnesses who testified so far have come from such widely separated places as Florida and California. About 35,000 words of testimony were being offered every day. As this magazine went to press no one would venture a guess as to how long the trial may continue.

Inland Ohio Quite Nautical

Ohio is a strictly inland state, but the Committee of American Lines claims that the paycheck of three out of every four Ohio workers is dependent in one form or another on the American Merchant Marine and foreign trade.

A report points that 800,000 Ohio metal workers' jobs depend on iron ore shipments and that Ohio exports by ship of machinery, automobiles and aircraft, make up a heavy proportion of those of the entire country.

Pro Footballers Recognized

National Football League owners announced they have granted all the demands of the Players Association. Commissioner Bert Bell said that the owners had agreed to recommendations calling for a minimum annual salary of \$5,000, \$50 per game exhibition pay, protection for the players in case of injury, and recognition of the Association as formal representative of the players.



LAUGH LOAD

American Recipe

"How is it," an Englishman asked of an American friend, "that you Yank-ees get on so well in business while so many of my countrymen fail? What is the secret of your success?"

"Brains, my boy," the American said. "You should eat more fish. Give me \$5 and I'll get you some of the same wonderful fish my wife buys for me. Eat it and you'll begin to catch on, too."

The Englishman parted with the \$5 and the next day a fish was delivered to his house. He met the American the following day.

"How did you like the fish?" the American asked.

"Oh, it was a splendid fish."

"Do you feel different in any way?"

"No," the Englishman said. "I can't say I do, but I've been thinking old chap, wasn't \$5 a jolly stiff price for just one fish?"

"There you are," the American replied. "Your brain is beginning to work already!"

Texas Treat

A New Yorker, who spent a short vacation in Texas alone, returned home, bringing his wife several coats, a Cadillac, and pockets full of money.

"And how were you able to get all these things?" she asked.

"Shucks, honey," he replied, "I was in Houston during Halloween and went out playing trick or treat."

Possibly Not

Little Billie was practicing his violin lessons, while his sister played with the dog. As the boy scraped dismally back and forth with the bow, the dog set up a plaintive wail. Finally, his sister stuck her head into the room where Billie was practicing. "My, gosh!" she exclaimed. "Can't you play something the dog doesn't know?"

Who Needs It?

This country has made such social and economic strides that most families manage to have all the comforts of home except money.—From Kiplinger's "Changing Times."

Real Pro

During a picnic, the boys decided to play baseball. One of the girls was determined to be the pitcher. Somebody asked her what made her think she was qualified for the job. She explained, "I pitched a home run once!"

Writes His Own

A business college displayed a poster offering "A Short Course in Accounting for Women."

It has now been withdrawn. Someone wrote across it, in a bold unmistakably masculine hand, "There is no accounting for women."

Tourist Season

Looking over the rim of a volcanic crater, one American tourist in Europe said to another: "Wow, it sure is deep and hot. Reminds you of hell, doesn't it?"

One of the native guides, hearing the remark, shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed: "These Americans! They've been everywhere."

The Bright Side

An optimist and a pessimist were shipwrecked and in time their raft came within sight of a tropic isle. The pessimist expected the worst, saying, "I'll bet it is inhabited with wild men."

But the optimist was more cheerful, answering, "Cheer up, pal where there are wild men there are wild women."

So This Is Capitalism?

Gen. Alfred Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, is telling the story of a Russian who came to the U. S. during World War II as a purchasing agent.

He visited Detroit and was shown through an auto factory. He thanked his host and said:

"I have seen the production lines, but I would like very much to be allowed to talk to some of the workers." His host said: "Go right to it; there's a whole yard full of them."

The Russian crossed the yard and tapped one worker on the shoulder. "My man," he said, "are you in favor of the capitalist system or the Communist system?"

Without hesitation the worker replied, "Oh, the capitalist system, definitely."

The Russian frowned and said, "Tell me why." The worker took a deep breath and explained:

"Well, it's like this. Here it is about time to leave work and you're standing here at the corner waiting for a bus and up comes a big black limousine.

"It stops in front of you and you look up and it's your boss.


He beckons you to get in and you drive away. After a couple of blocks the boss says, 'How about stopping out at my estate and having a swim?' So you go to his estate and have a cool refreshing swim in his swimming pool. When you finish he serves you a tall, cool drink and after a while he says, 'Why don't you stay and join me for dinner?' So you stay for a long, delicious dinner, and afterwards the boss says, 'Why don't you stay and have another drink or two?' So you stay and have a couple of more drinks with him in his luxurious library. Then after a while the boss looks at his watch and says, 'It's gotten pretty late and it's a long trip back to town. Why don't you stay all night?' So you stay all night and the next morning you have breakfast and ride back in style with the boss to the factory. That," said the worker, "is why I like the capitalist system."

The Russian was astounded. "Good heavens, man," he exclaimed "has that happened to you?"

The worker replied, "Oh, no, it's never happened to me, but it's happened to my sister twice."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From *Teamsters' Magazine*, January-February, 1908)

New Year's Resolution

ORGANIZING the unorganized was the theme of President Tobin's New Year message to the membership as the year 1908 turned a clean page in our national history.

In calling on the members to "lay aside petty grievances" and "strive to work together in the coming year," President Tobin recast the words of President Gompers delivered at the recent Norfolk, Va., AFL convention.

"We need to work together," he said, "to ward off the common enemy who is plotting to ruin not only our rank and file but the entire labor movement."

In his message, President Tobin recalled the hard fought Boston strike which ended in our membership receiving a \$1 per week raise. The uncompromising stand of the employers, Tobin said, was the cause of many master teamsters nearly going out of business during the period of the strike.

"This (Boston) incident and a few other incidents prove that by organization our men have bettered their condi-

the confidence of the business world," he said.

In closing, Tobin urged every member to make a New Year's resolution "to do his proportionate share of the work; to each help one another; to each make up his mind that our time upon the stage of action is but brief and that it is our duty not only to play our part as union men, but as respected workmen, so that in a few years when other men will replace us, our only hope may be to point with pride to the fact that during our term of office; during our time as union men, we did what we thought was for the benefit of the men who drive teams for a living."

Primitive Economics

A LABOR-BAITING editor writing in a national publication called to the attention of his readers in incidence that described a teamster receiving a two-dollar cut in pay after joining our union.

The editor of our magazine called the employer to task in this alleged pay cutting incident, calling the employer unfair when he cut a man's salary just because it was above the minimum asked by our union.

"This man, as pictured in the story, if worth \$17 (a week) prior to joining a labor union he was just as good a man afterward and should be worth as much. As a matter of fact labor unions do not say to the employers that the men must be paid only so much, but states that we believe that the man who drives a team should receive not less than a stated amount.

"In New York City we say, on a double team, \$15 a week. This does not prevent the employers paying their drivers all over the above amount they may desire to pay.

"We consider that a man who handles a pair of horses through the streets of any large city, with the responsibility that necessarily follows, of protecting thousands of dollars' worth of material and the lives of the hundreds of pedestrians at stake, should receive not less than the above stated amount.

"Unfortunately some employers claim that some men are worth the amount and others are not. We claim that any man with such responsibility resting upon his shoulders should not be employed unless he is worth that amount."

Likes and Dislikes

AERICAN workers at the turn of the century, in many respects, were little different from their sons and grand-



sons who are carrying the fight for better wages and working conditions today.

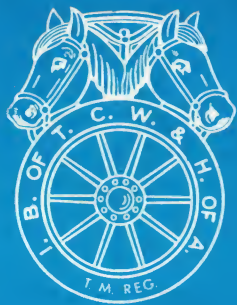
The strong likes and dislikes of the American workingman in 1908, according to the Rev. Charles Stelzle, focused on the following:

- Religious, political and industrial democracy;
- Equal pay for equal work for women and children;
- Distaste for patronizing and paternalistic employers;
- Fair treatment to workers regardless of creed or color.

The clergyman called the workingman of this nation the "backbone of the republic. He is the most highly skilled artisan in the world. It is because of this that we are the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe," the Rev. Stelzle concludes.



tions not only last year but every year since becoming part of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. We have nothing to be sorry for during the past year. We have made rapid strides; we are gaining in membership and gaining



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